

MARYLAND

DRAWER 12A

OTHER STATES

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Other States

Maryland

Excerpts from newspapers and other sources

From the files of the
Lincoln Financial Foundation Collection

apico—one of the original par-
t. Paul's Cathedral, London.
at Valley Lee—about 12 miles
est parish church in Maryland.
ear St. Mary's City—where the
lver laid out St. Mary's City,
Maryland.

ment"—St. Mary's City—on
berry tree under which Leonard
ty by which he bought 30 miles
in 1634.
St. Mary's City—built on the
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ry tree under which negotiations
onard Calvert and King Yao-
and communion rail were made
old tree.
St. Inigoes—built in 1642 by
Deputy Governor of Maryland.
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arly 300 years old.
about 2 miles from St. Inigoes
urch in Maryland. The original
0 acres is still retained by the
e southeastern tip of St. Mary's
flows into the Chesapeake.

ION III.

RAL MARYLAND

near Elliott City—beautiful old
stral home of Charles Carroll of
Declaration of Independence.
Elliott City, a part of the origi-
o Railroad line—the cornerstone
ure was laid in 1829 and the
enced to traffic in 1830. During
om Thumb," first steam engine
is bridge on its first trip, from
ills.
Madison and his family took
d town when the British hurried
in 1814, and the house which
standing.
his lovely park, which begins in
to Montgomery County. In this
e States National Zoological Gar-
of the most complete collections
s, birds, fowl, etc., in the world.
oromac"—In the rugged country
about 15 miles from Washing-
s most rapid descent in a series
is unrivaled for scenic beauty in
ity.

richie"—Here this famous char-
days lived "powed with her four
and by her intense patriotism in-
the "Barbara Fritchie."
—home of Chief Justice Roger
e rear of this house are the old
are well preserved.

c. "Tomb of Francis Scott Key"—in Mount Olivet Ceme-
tery—Monument erected through penny contributions
from the children of America.
d. "Hood College"—founded in 1893. Has a 45 acre
campus.

61. "CATOCTIN FURNACE"—13 miles north of Frederick—
Plates made here for the first steamboat; cannon balls
and shrapnel used during Revolutionary and Civil Wars
were made at this furnace.
62. "MOUNT ST. MARY'S COLLEGE"—near Emmitsburg—founded
in 1808 by Father DuBois, a native of France. In
addition to the high school and college, there is connect-
ed with this institution a theological seminary for
young men studying for the priesthood.

63. "BIRTHPLACE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY"—at Keysville—
monument here marks the site of the house in which
this patriot was born.

64. "WESTERN MARYLAND COLLEGE"—Westminster—a co-edu-
cational college developed from a private academy
founded in 1860. Has a campus of 100 acres.

65. "HAMPTON"—2 miles north of Towson—home of the Ridge-
lys for over 175 years. Said to be the largest colonial
mansion in Maryland.

66. "MARYLAND COLLEGE FOR WOMEN"—Lutherville—a select
college for women founded in 1853; has a campus of 25
acres. Although it has a small enrollment, an average of
about 25 states of the Union are represented each year
in its student body.

67. "Jock Raven Dam"—Baltimore County—the source of
Baltimore's water supply. One of the heauty spots of
Baltimore County.

68. "Battle of North Point"—where the British were repulsed
by General Stricker in the War of 1812. The most his-
toric spot remaining of the effective and disconcerting
entrenchment, which ran from Hampstead Hill to the
Johns Hopkins Hospital, and which was built up by the
devoted labors of the citizens of Baltimore on the Sun-
day and Monday preceding the arrival of the British, is
the semi-circular earthworks at Hampstead Hill (now
Patterson Park).

69. "TUDOR HALL"—about three miles from Bel Air—the
home of Junius Brutus Booth and the birthplace of
Edwin Booth and John Wilkes Booth. Contains an inter-
esting collection of relics and pictures.
70. "MERICAT HALL"—about 7 miles from Bel Air—the home
of Dr. John Archer, the first medical graduate in Amer-
ica.

71. "HAVRE DE GRACE RACE TRACK"—at Havre de Grace—
considered the most popular horse racing center of
East. Spring and Fall programs.

72. "SUSQUEHANNA FLATS"—near Havre de Grace—noted for
its fine duck hunting.

73. ABINGDON—on the old post road—birthplace of Wm. Paca,
twice Governor of Maryland and a signer of the Decla-
ration of Independence.

SECTION IV.

WESTERN MARYLAND

74. "SOUTH MOUNTAIN"—10 miles northwest of Frederick—
remembered for the great battle of the Civil War which
was fought there, on September 14, 1862.

75. "HARPER'S FERRY"—where three states and two rivers
meet. Redolent with Civil War memories, especially
John Brown's raid.

a. "Jefferson's Rock"—Harper's Ferry—It was the sight
from this rock which impelled Thomas Jefferson to re-
mark that: "The scene is worth a voyage across the
Atlantic."

76. "CAVATRAL GORGE"—at Boonsboro—one of the natural
wonders of the Blue Ridge Mountains; so named because
the stalactites which form a beautiful drapery from the
roofs of the caves have a crystal clearness.

77. "ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD"—near Hagerstown—scene of the
bloodiest battle of the Civil War.

78. "WASHINGTON COUNTY LIBRARY"—near the Court House
in Hagerstown—here was established the first traveling
library in America, which is still operating.

79. "FORT FREDERICK"—near Hagerstown—last remaining for-
tification of the French and Indian Wars.

80. "FORT CUMBERLAND"—at Cumberland—base of operations
for George Washington and General Braddock during the
French and Indian Wars.

81. "LOVER'S LEAP"—near Cumberland—a point of interest
to all visitors in this vicinity.

82. "THE NARROWS"—just west of Cumberland—one of the
Nation's three natural east-west gateways through the
Appalachian Mountains.

83. "THE BEAUTIFUL CUMBERLAND VALLEY."

84. CREEK COAL MINING REGION, which produces the highest
grade bituminous coal in America, according to U. S.
Naval authorities.

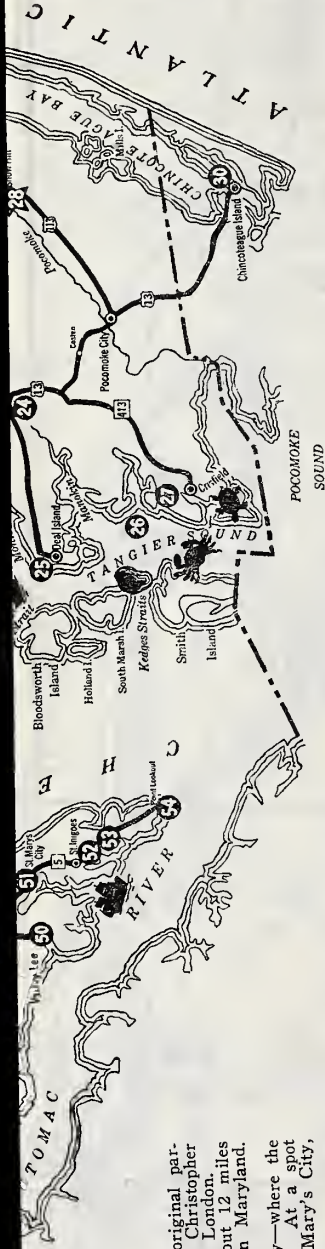
85. "CASTLEMAN RIVER BRIDGE"—1 mile east of Grantsville.
Built in 1805, oldest stone arch highway bridge in the
United States.

86. "THE COVE"—3 miles south of Keyser's Ridge—between
Keyser and Oakland. Noted for its natural beauty.

87. "DEEP CREEK LAKE"—near Oakland—called "Fisherman's
Paradise." A man-made lake with 64 miles of exquisite
shore line.

88. During the late winter and early spring the vicinity of
Oakland, Grantsville, Bittering, Gorman and Kitzmiller
is the scene of great maple sugar activity, the product
being equal in richness and flavor to the famous Ver-
mont variety.

89. "BACKBONE MOUNTAIN"—altitude of 3,340 feet; highest
mountain in Maryland.



BALTIMORE



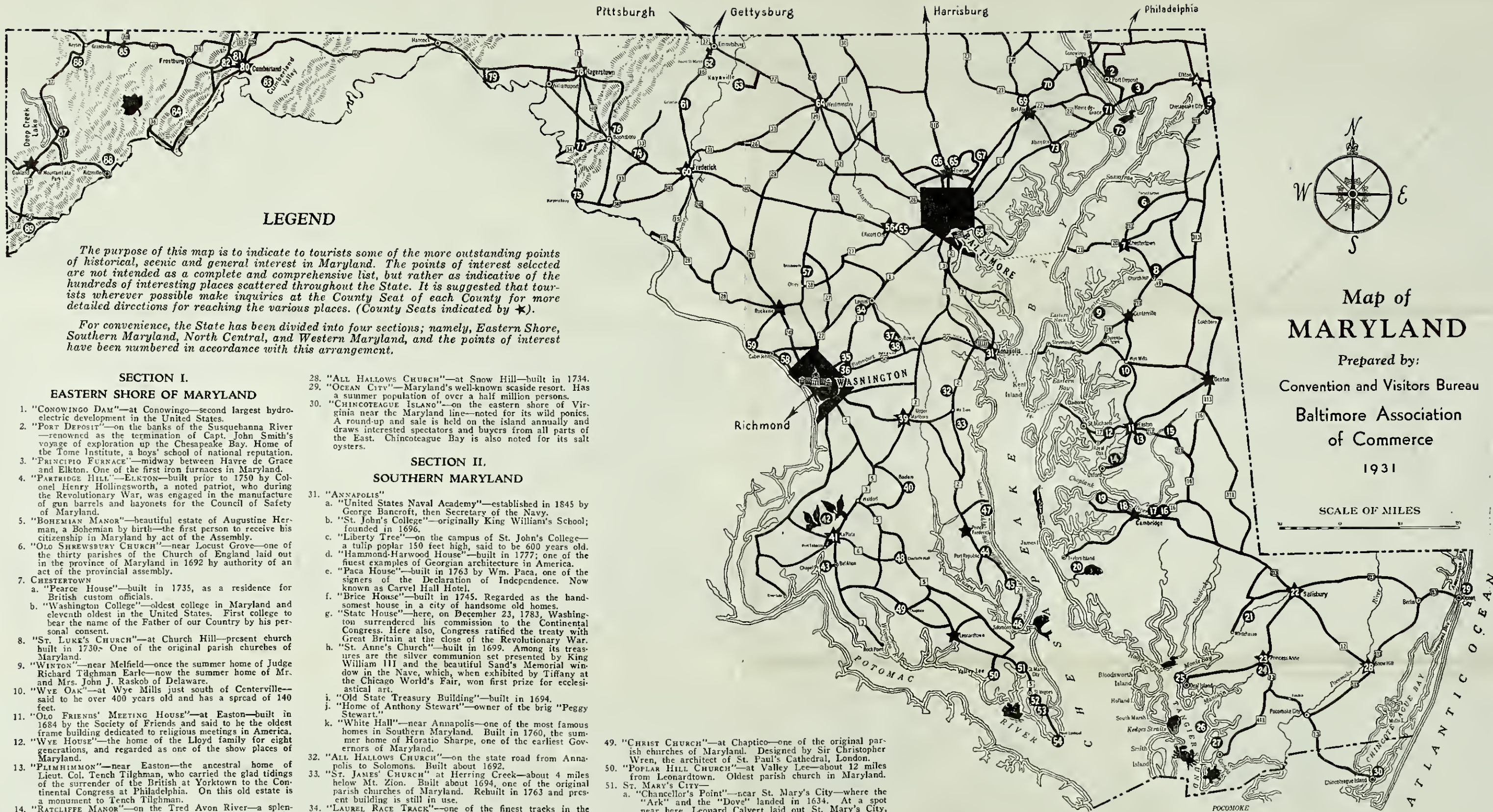
Stories about Baltimore written
by persons who have seen the
city not as a group of buildings
or as an aggregation of human
beings, but rather as a vision of
the soul of Baltimore—the spirit
that built its buildings, made its
homes, carries on its commerce
and embodies the charm of its
colonial hospitality + + +



For Further Information, Communicate with the

BALTIMORE ASSOCIATION of COMMERCE

22 Light Street, Baltimore, Maryland



LEGEND

The purpose of this map is to indicate to tourists some of the more outstanding points of historical, scenic and general interest in Maryland. The points of interest selected are not intended as a complete and comprehensive list, but rather as indicative of the hundreds of interesting places scattered throughout the State. It is suggested that tourists wherever possible make inquiries at the County Seat of each County for more detailed directions for reaching the various places. (County Seats indicated by ★).

For convenience, the State has been divided into four sections; namely, Eastern Shore, Southern Maryland, North Central, and Western Maryland, and the points of interest have been numbered in accordance with this arrangement.

SECTION I.

EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND

1. "CONOWINGO DAM"—at Conowingo—second largest hydro-electric development in the United States.
2. "PORT DEPOSIT"—on the banks of the Susquehanna River—renowned as the terminus of Capt. John Smith's voyage of exploration up the Chesapeake Bay. Home of the Tome Institute, a boys' school of national reputation.
3. "PRINCIPAL FURNACE"—midway between Havre de Grace and Elkton. One of the first iron furnaces in Maryland.
4. "PARKSIDE HILL"—Elkton—built prior to 1750 by Colonel Henry Hollingsworth, a noted patriot, who during the Revolutionary War, was engaged in the manufacture of gun barrels and bayonets for the Council of Safety of Maryland.
5. "BOHEMIAN MANOR"—beautiful estate of Augustine Herman, a Bohemian by birth—the first person to receive his citizenship in Maryland by act of the Assembly.
6. "OLD SHREWSBURY CHURCH"—near Locust Grove—one of the thirty parishes of the County of England, laid out in the province of Maryland in 1692 by authority of an act of the provincial assembly.
7. CHESTERTOWN
 - a. "Pearce House"—built in 1735, as a residence for British custom officials.
 - b. "Washington College"—oldest college in Maryland and eleventh oldest in the United States. First college to bear the name of the Father of our Country by his personal consent.
8. "ST. LUKE'S CHURCH"—at Church Hill—present church built in 1730. One of the original parish churches of Maryland.
9. "WINTON"—near Melfield—once the summer home of Judge Richard Tighman Earle—now the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. John J. Raskob of Delaware.
10. "WYE OAK"—at Wye Mills just south of Centerville—said to be over 400 years old and has a spread of 140 feet.
11. "OLD FRIENDS' MEETING HOUSE"—at Easton—built in 1684 by the Society of Friends and said to be the oldest frame building dedicated to religious meetings in America.
12. "WYE HOUSE"—the home of the Lloyd family for eight generations, and regarded as one of the show places of Maryland.
13. "PLIMMERTON"—near Easton—the ancestral home of Lieut. Col. Tench Tilghman, who carried the glad tidings of the surrender of the British at Yorktown to the Continental Congress at Philadelphia. On this old estate is a monument to Tench Tilghman.
14. "RATCLIFFE MANOR"—on the Tred Avon River—a splendid example of colonial architecture and noted for its boxwood gardens.
15. "FRAZIER'S PLATS"—east of the Choptank River above Dover Bridge—about five miles east of Easton. One of the finest specimens of colonial architecture on the Upper Choptank. The vicinity of Cambridge is the sportsman's mecca; many summer homes and hunting lodges are located here.
16. "SUMMER HOME OF THE DUPONTS"
17. "SUMMER HOME OF WALTER P. CHRYSLER"
18. "OLD TRINITY CHURCH"—near Cambridge—built about 1680, familiarly known as The Old Church. A handsome red velvet cushion sent to the church by Queen Anne, and upon which she is said to have knelt to receive her crown is still in the possession of the church and in a perfect state of preservation.
19. Here, in the vicinity of Cambridge, the Acadians found a haven of welcome after their exile from Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, in 1755. There are many descendants of the Acadians in Dorchester County.
20. This section is the center of the muskrat industry, the income from which amounts to approximately \$2,500,000 annually.
21. "GREEN HILL CHURCH"—several miles above White Haven on the Wicomico River. Built in 1733, one of the original parish churches laid out in 1692.
22. SALISBURY—known as Handy's Landing until 1732, in which year the town of Salisbury was laid out. There are a number of old colonial mansions still standing in or near this now thriving town, among them:
 - a. Pemberton Hall—about 6 miles from Salisbury.
 - b. "Cherry Hill"—about 2 miles from Salisbury.
 - c. "Poplar Hill Mansion"—facing down Williams Street in Salisbury.
23. "Washington Hotel"—Princess Anne—built by John Done on lot No. 15, when Princess Anne was laid out in lots before the Revolutionary War. An interesting feature of this old inn, a survival of Colonial days, is the double staircase—one for the ladies whose large hoop skirts required abundant space and the other for the gentlemen who admired them from a respectful distance, ascending and descending.
24. "CHASE HOUSE"—about 2 miles south of Princess Anne—built in 1713; the birthplace of Samuel Chase, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.
25. "DEAL ISLAND"—in Somerset County—one of the greatest sections in the County for hunting wild fowl. Here also is the soft crab center of the world.
26. "TANGIER SOUND"—greater part of this famous sound lies within Somerset County—this body of water produces more valuable sea foods than any similar waters in the County.
27. "CRISFIELD"—in Somerset County—the crabbing center of the United States. Here the famous Maryland Crab is caught, packed and shipped to all parts of the Country. Crisfield is noted also for its Diamond Back Terrapin nurseries. Here thousands of this rare Maryland delicacy are raised and shipped to every State in the Union.

28. "ALL HALLOWS CHURCH"—at Snow Hill—built in 1734.
29. "OCEAN CITY"—Maryland's well-known seaside resort. Has a summer population of over a half million persons.
30. "CHINCOTEAGUE ISLAND"—on the eastern shore of Virginia near the Maryland line—noted for its wild ponies. A round-up and sale is held on the island annually and draws interested spectators and buyers from all parts of the East. Chincoteague Bay is also noted for its salt oysters.

SECTION II.

SOUTHERN MARYLAND

31. "ANNAPOLIS"
 - a. "United States Naval Academy"—established in 1845 by George Bancroft, then Secretary of the Navy.
 - b. "St. John's College"—originally King William's School; founded in 1696.
 - c. "Liberty Tree"—on the campus of St. John's College—a tulip poplar 150 feet high, said to be 600 years old.
 - d. "Hammond-Harwood House"—built in 1777; one of the finest examples of Georgian architecture in America.
 - e. "Paca House"—built in 1763 by Wm. Paca, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Now known as Carvel Hall Hotel.
 - f. "Brice House"—built in 1745. Regarded as the handsomest house in a city of handsome old homes.
 - g. "State House"—here, on December 23, 1783, Washington surrendered his commission to the Continental Congress. Here also, Congress ratified the treaty with Great Britain at the close of the Revolutionary War.
 - h. "St. Anne's Church"—built in 1699. Among its treasures are the silver communion set presented by King William III and the beautiful Sand's Memorial window in the Nave, which, when exhibited by Tiffany at the Chicago World's Fair, won first prize for ecclesiastical art.
 - i. "Old State Treasury Building"—built in 1694.
 - j. "Home of Anthony Stewart"—owner of the brig "Peggy Stewart."
 - k. "White Hall"—near Annapolis—one of the most famous homes in Southern Maryland. Built in 1760, the summer home of Horatio Sharpe, one of the earliest Governors of Maryland.
32. "ALL HALLOWS CHURCH"—on the state road from Annapolis to Solomons. Built about 1692.
33. "ST. JAMES' CHURCH"—at Herring Creek—about 4 miles below Mt. Zion. Built about 1694, one of the original parish churches of Maryland. Rebuilt in 1763 and present building is still in use.
34. "LAUREL RACE TRACK"—one of the finest tracks in the Country—where horse racing meets are held each Fall.
35. "UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND"—College Park—founded by the merger in 1920 of the University of Maryland which was founded in 1807, and the Maryland State Agricultural College founded in 1856. Has campus of 300 acres and a farm of 210 acres belonging to the college of agriculture.
36. "BLADENSBURG"—where the American forces, composed of 500 seamen and marines with five pieces of artillery, under the command of Commodore Joshua Barney, held in check the British army of veterans more than 5,000 strong.
37. "BELAIR"—near Bowie—the old Governor Ogle place. It still has all the features of an old English estate, with its park, private race track and kennels.
38. "BOWIE RACE TRACK"—one of Maryland's four famous tracks—where horse racing programs are held annually in the Spring and Fall.
39. "OLO MARLBORO HOUSE"—Upper Marlboro. About 250 years old.
40. "ST. PAUL'S CHURCH"—at Baden—built about 1694. An interesting relic is a marble font said to have been presented by Queen Anne and is still in use. Bishop Claggett, first Bishop of the Episcopal Church to be ordained in America, was twice rector of this church.
41. "MULBERRY GROVE"—near La Plata—home of John Hanson, President of the first Continental Congress, which welcomed General Washington officially on his return from receiving the surrender of Cornwallis.
42. Southern Maryland is noted for its excellent tobacco, and tobacco raising is an important industry of the State. The approximate value of the 1931 crop is estimated at about \$9,000,000.
43. "ST. THOMAS' CHURCH AND BURYING GROUND"—at Chapel Point—first home of the Jesuit priests in America.
44. "CHRIST CHURCH"—at Port Republic—built of bricks imported from England in 1732.
45. "MIDDLEHAM CHAPEL"—about 6 miles from Solomons—built in 1699, one of the original parish churches of Maryland. The bell in this church is the third oldest on the Atlantic seaboard and was a gift of a British nobleman.
46. "SOLOMON'S ISLAND"—the harbor at Solomons is one of the deepest natural harbors in the world, reaching a depth of 136 feet, and is an important center of the yacht and boat building industry. The Dewey floating drydock was built and tested here because there was no other harbor in the East large enough for its construction. Solomons is considered one of the finest "fishing grounds" in the East.
47. "THE CLIFFS OF CALVERT"—rise vertically from the Bay and extend for 30 miles from Chesapeake Beach to Drum Point—these cliffs contain fossiliferous strata of from ten to twenty feet in thickness.
48. "CHARLOTTE HALL SCHOOL"—on the state road to Leonardtown—In 1774, the free schools of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince George's Counties were united and Charlotte Hall erected.

SECTION III.

NORTH CENTRAL MARYLAND

49. "CHRIST CHURCH"—at Chaptico—one of the original parish churches of Maryland. Designed by Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.
50. "POPLAR HILL CHURCH"—at Valley Lee—about 12 miles from Leonardtown. Oldest parish church in Maryland.
51. ST. MARY'S CITY
 - a. "Chancellor's Point"—near St. Mary's City—where the "Ark" and the "Dove" landed in 1634. At a spot near here, Leonard Calvert laid out St. Mary's City, the first colony in Maryland.
 - b. "Leonard Calvert Monument"—St. Mary's City—on the site of the old mulberry tree under which Leonard Calvert signed the treaty by which he bought 30 miles from the Indian King in 1634.
 - c. "Trinity Church"—at St. Mary's City—built of the bricks of the first State House in Maryland on the site of the old mulberry tree under which negotiations were made between Leonard Calvert and King Yaocomo. The altar and communion rail were made from the wood of the old tree.
52. "CROSS MANOR"—below St. Inigoes—built in 1642 by Thomas Cornwalley, Deputy Governor of Maryland. Said to be the oldest house in the State, and noted for its boxwood hedges nearly 300 years old.
53. "ST. INIGOES CHURCH"—about 2 miles from St. Inigoes—the oldest Catholic Church in Maryland. The original church property of 2,000 acres is still retained by the Jesuit Order.
54. "POINT LOOKOUT"—On the southeastern tip of St. Mary's land, where the Potomac flows into the Chesapeake.

- c. "Tomb of Francis Scott Key"—in Mount Olivet Cemetery—Monument erected through penny contributions from the children of America.
- d. "Hood College"—founded in 1893. Has a 45 acre campus.
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Map of MARYLAND

Prepared by:

Convention and Visitors Bureau
Baltimore Association
of Commerce

1931

SCALE OF MILES



SECTION IV.

WESTERN MARYLAND

74. "SOUTH MOUNTAIN"—10 miles northwest of Frederick—remembered for the great battle of the Civil War which was fought there on September 14, 1862.
75. "HARPER'S FERRY"—where three states and two rivers meet. Redolent with Civil War memories, especially John Brown's raid.
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81. "LOVER'S LEAP"—near Cumberland—a point of interest to all visitors in this vicinity.
82. "THE NARROWS"—just west of Cumberland—one of the Nation's three natural east-west gateways through the Appalachian Mountains.
83. THE BEAUTIFUL CUMBERLAND VALLEY.
84. CUMBERLAND—is located at the eastern edge of the Georges Creek Coal mining region, which produces the highest grade bituminous coal in America, according to U. S. Naval authorities.
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89. "BACKBONE MOUNTAIN"—altitude of 3,340 feet; highest mountain in Maryland.



POINTS OF INTEREST

1. Fort McHenry
2. Johns Hopkins University
3. Druid Hill Park
4. Washington's Monument and Mt. Vernon Place
5. Johns Hopkins Hospital
6. Edgar Allan Poe's Grave
7. Shot Tower
8. Walter's Art Gallery
9. Federal Hill
10. Municipal Art Museum
11. Catholic Cathedral
12. War Memorial
13. Mt. Clare Station
14. City Hall and Civic Centre
15. Flag House
16. Baltimore City College
18. Carroll Mansion—Homewood
19. Municipal Stadium
20. Goucher College

21. Pimlico Race Track
22. Maryland Institute
23. Battle Monument
24. Fifth Regiment Armory
25. Maryland Historical Society
27. University of Maryland
(Baltimore College of Dental Surgery—first Dental College in America.)
45. Light Street Wharves
46. Municipal Museum—(Old Peale's Museum restored)
47. Court House (exhibition of murals)
48. Maryland Academy of Sciences
49. Friends' Meeting House, Built in 1781
50. Old St. Paul's Church (first church in Baltimore Town)
51. Columbus Monument (Druid Hill Park)
52. Broening Park
59. Thomas Wilkey Monument (erected to the memory of Thomas Wilkey, founder of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in America) Broadway near Fayette St.

AIRPORTS, RAILROAD AND BUS STATIONS

17. Logan Field (Municipal Airport)
26. Camden Station
28. Pennsylvania Railroad Station
29. Mt. Royal Station
30. Washington, Baltimore & Annapolis Station
53. Glenn L. Martin Airport (Middle River)
54. Curtiss-Wright Airport (Greenspring & Smith Aves.)

HOTELS

33. Altamont—Eutaw Place & Lanvale St.
34. Arundel—Charles St. & Mt. Royal Ave.
35. Belvedere—Charles and Chase Sts.
36. Emerson—Baltimore & Calvert Sts.
37. Kernan—Franklin & Howard Sts.
38. Mt. Royal—Mt. Royal Ave. & Calvert St.

39. New Howard—Howard & Baltimore Sts.
40. Rennert—Saratoga & Liberty Sts.
41. Southern—Light & Redwood Sts.
42. Lord Baltimore—Baltimore & Hanover Sts.
43. Stafford—Charles & Madison Sts.

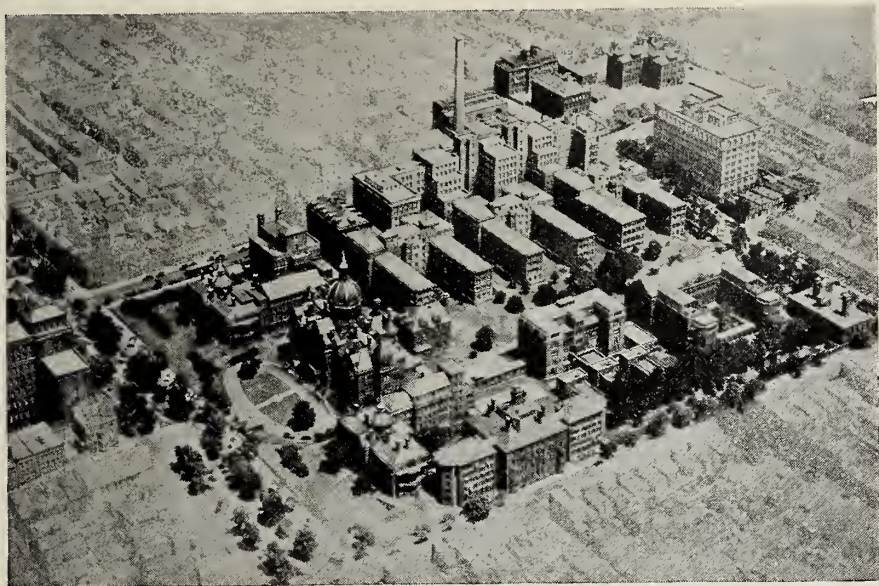
MISCELLANEOUS

31. Retail Shopping Centre
32. Post Office
44. Baltimore Association of Commerce
55. Knights of Columbus Club—The Alcazar
56. Young Men's Christian Association
57. Young Women's Christian Association (Park Ave. & Franklin St.)
58. Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association
60. Municipal Tourist Camp



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JOHNS HOPKINS HOSPITAL BUILDING GROUP

On September 13, 1814, however, he met a severe defeat off Fort McHenry and was convinced of the folly of this determination. Watching the battle through the night, Francis Scott Key was inspired to write the lines which are now familiar to every American citizen. Fort McHenry dates from 1775. As a unit of defense, it is now obsolete; but Federal and private resources are being expended to preserve and cherish it for its obvious historical value. It lies only a few minutes from the centre of the city on a point of land marking the division between the two branches of the Patapsco.

Divided in Civil War

In the Civil War, Baltimore was regarded as one of the Border-Line cities. Yet, on April 19, 1861, the first blood of this war was shed when a Massachusetts regiment passed through Baltimore on its way to Washington. This was at

Camden Station, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a station which still stands, essentially unaltered in external appearance, in the southern part of the city. Perhaps, in the last analysis, the sentiment of the city was actually more Confederate than Border-Line; and the Confederate Soldiers' Home, at Pikesville, now occupied by a fast dwindling number of inhabitants, is a point of interest. Within easy reach of Baltimore are the battlefields of Antietam and Gettysburg; while the Shenandoah Valley, replete with Civil War history, is a place of pilgrimage for hundreds of Baltimoreans annually in apple-blossom time.

Redwood Street, formerly German Street, one block south of Baltimore's central thoroughfare, bears the name of one of the first American soldiers killed in the World War—George B. Redwood, a Baltimorean. The War Memorial, just across from the City Hall, is of interest for the beauty of its own

construction as well as for the records of Baltimoreans and Marylanders in the struggle only recently ended.

But this is only a portion of Baltimore's historical aspects. Industrially and commercially, the city has seen many interesting developments. From its very foundation, Baltimore gave promise as a port of great advantages. Behind it, notably in Frederick County, lies one of the richest agricultural sections of the country. Through the city, outward-bound, have passed throughout the years, the products of this rich hinterland; while inward-bound have passed the countless tons of imports necessary to the developments of the South and West. Here were built the swift, strong Clipper ships which, in numbers almost legion, outsailed all other craft of their day and brought to port thousands of tons of coffee, sugar, molasses and choice West Indian tobacco—not to mention innumerable hogsheads of Jamaica rum.

The list of "firsts" for Baltimore is a lengthy one. To enumerate all its items would appear egotistical.

Nevertheless, some of them can be given with quite pardonable pride. Here, in 1828, was established the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the first railroad in the country to initiate and continue a commercial service. Mt. Clare, the first railroad station in America, still stands on West Pratt Street, within walking distance of the University of Maryland School of Medicine. It now serves as the construction and repair shops of the Baltimore and Ohio. From it ran the "Old Main Line," the road's first stretch of track, which followed the shore of the Patapsco to Ellicott City, and subsequently to Frederick and the West. From this station, in 1844, was sent to Washington, D. C., the first Morse telegraphic communication in the United States.

Baltimore was the city in which Mergenthaler brought the linotype to a working status. From his first commercially practical machine, made in 1890, have sprung the vast developments in modern printing which now make possible such publications as this.

Gas, for illuminating purposes,



UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND MEDICAL SCHOOL



Photo by CURTISS-WRIGHT Flying Service

AIRPLANE FACTORY OF THE GLENN L. MARTIN COMPANY

was first made here in 1816; and we are told on the authority of Cordell that Baltimore was the second city in the world—London being the first—to use this gas for the lighting of public highways. Charles Varle, an engineer who writes of Baltimore in 1833, naively comments on the efforts of the Baltimore Gas Works to boost the sale of the resultant coke. As for the coal tar, likewise resultant, he informs us that it offered an excellent preservative for ship timbers. This was before the days of the modern steel industry and those wonderful chemical advances which now give us over 5,000 dyes from coal tar, a host of artificial perfumes and numerous drugs and medicines. Within view of the City Hall stands a greatly treasured memento of Baltimore's industrial history. This is the Shot Tower, said to be the only

remaining structure of its kind in the world, a relic of the days before the du Ponts and the Krupps, when gravity was relied upon to mould the leaden balls.

Population Now 804,874

Baltimore today is a city of 804,874 inhabitants. It contains about half the population of the State of Maryland. Of these inhabitants, some 62% are shown by Federal Census Statistics to live in houses owned by themselves or their families; and the long rows of two-story dwellings, each with its white marble steps, have often elicited comments from visitors. In population, Baltimore is eighth among the cities of the country. The growth of the city has been steady and substantial. It has never enjoyed a boom or a mushroom growth. Nevertheless, today it

The Pennsylvania Railroad

Eastern Region

Baltimore Division

Baltimore, Md., April 3, 1934.

G. M. SMITH,
SUPERINTENDENT

Dr. Louis A. Warren, Director,
The Lincoln National Life Foundation,
Fort Wayne, Indiana.


Dear Sir:

I regret that I was unable to reply to your letter of March 1st more promptly. We had some difficulty locating the original negative from which to make the attached print of Calvert Station.

For your further information, according to our records, this building was constructed in 1848. The train shed is 315 ft. long, 112 ft. wide, and the station property has a frontage of 112 ft.

At the time of construction, it was proudly referred to as a building in the Italian style. It was completed and put in service early in 1850, and at that time, housed, on the upper floor, the principal offices of the Northern Central Railway at Baltimore.

Yours truly,


Chief Clerk-Division.

Baltimore Courier 7/12/37

Your MARYLAND and Mine

BOB SWAIN

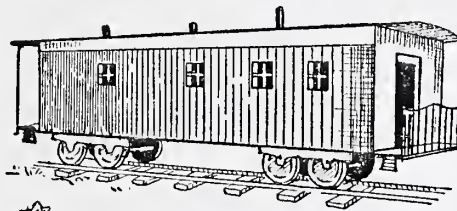
TO-DAY IS THE 130TH ANNIVERSARY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BIRTH



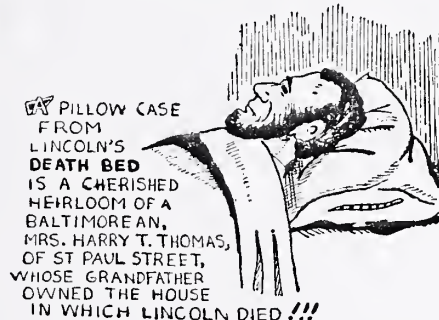
A. Lincoln.
EN ROUTE TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE THE OATH OF OFFICE, WENT THROUGH BALTIMORE SECRETLY AT 4 IN THE MORNING TO AVOID A PLANNED DEMONSTRATION OF 15,000 SOUTHERN SYMPATHIZERS!



LINCOLN'S FIRST TRIP TO BALTIMORE WAS IN 1848. AS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, HE MADE AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE CITY TO OPEN THE STATE FAIR IN APRIL 1864.



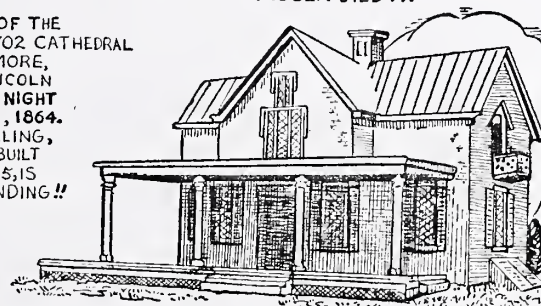
AT THE PORT COVINGTON RAILROAD YARDS, BALTIMORE, IS A CAR IN WHICH, IT IS SAID, LINCOLN RODE TO GETTYSBURG TO DELIVER HIS FAMOUS ADDRESS!!



A PILLOW CASE FROM LINCOLN'S DEATH BED IS A CHERISHED HEIRLOOM OF A BALTIMOREAN, MRS. HARRY T. THOMAS, OF ST PAUL STREET, WHOSE GRANDFATHER OWNED THE HOUSE IN WHICH LINCOLN DIED!!!



DOORWAY OF THE HOUSE AT 702 CATHEDRAL ST, BALTIMORE, WHERE LINCOLN SPENT THE NIGHT OF APRIL 10, 1864. THE DWELLING, WHICH WAS BUILT BEFORE 1855, IS STILL STANDING!!



OUTSIDE BEL AIR IS "TUDOR HALL"—BOYHOOD HOME OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH, WHO SHOT LINCOLN.

BALTIMOREANS, proud of their Southern heritage, resented the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. He was to them an uncouth, backwoods Westerner.

The air was thick with rumors of plots formed by Baltimore businessmen and the police marshal to murder Lincoln. So great was the feeling in the city against Lincoln that a "bamboozled and confounded mob of 15,000" waited at the station on February 22, 1861, for the Presidential train "to hiss and boo" him.

Lincoln, however, warned beforehand, had passed through Baltimore early that morning. He was denounced in editorials

for sneaking through the city "like a thief in the night."

Two years later, Lincoln, en route to Gettysburg, was wildly cheered at Camden Station and escorted through flag-decorated streets to the Bolton Station.

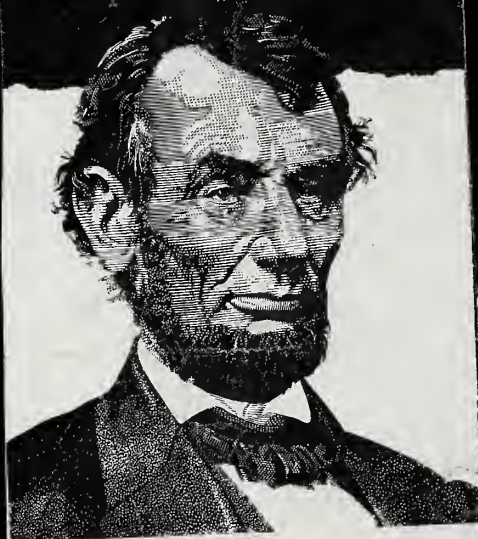
His presence at the Maryland State Fair, a year later, brought forth tumultuous demonstrations of loyalty from the crowds.

Baltimore played host to the Union National Convention which, meeting at the Front Street Theater, renominated Lincoln for a second term.

All Baltimore mourned Lincoln's death. Thousands passed by his bier at the old Exchange Building.

R. L. Swain

INSURANCE



**THE LINCOLN NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Fort Wayne 1, Indiana

ITS NAME INDICATES ITS CHARACTER

MRS. LOUISE E. COUPER
STATE LIBRARIAN

NELSON J. MOLTER
LAW LIBRARIAN



STATE LIBRARY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND

November 27, 1951.

MISS FRANCES B. WELLS
SENIOR
ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN

RECEIVED
LINCOLN NATIONAL
MAIL DEPARTMENT
Referred to
REC'D NOV 29 1951
LIFE INSURANCE CO. X

The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company,
Fort Wayne, 1
Indiana.

Gentlemen:

As President of the Alexander Hamilton Republican Club I have been asked to furnish two large portraits and one small one of Abraham Lincoln to be used in connection with our Lincoln Day Dinner on February 12, 1952. I think the likeness of Mr. Lincoln as shown on your stationery is the best I have ever seen.

Will it be possible for us to borrow the three portraits from you. The Alexander Hamilton Republican Club will pay all transportation and other expenses.

I am also Librarian for the State of Maryland and will see that the pictures are returned to you. Please let me hear from and thanking you in advance for any assistance you can give me, I remain

Sincerely

Louise E. Couper
Louise E. Couper.

H.

December 7, 1951

Mrs. Louise E. Couper
State Librarian
State Library
Annapolis, Maryland

Dear Mrs. Couper:

We take pleasure in sending under separate cover the Lincoln pictures which you request and they need not be returned.

I was in Annapolis at the State Library about two years ago and possibly I will be in the city again this coming February as I have speaking appointments at Baltimore on February 13, 14 and 15, right in the Lincoln birthday period. Our company office at Baltimore would know where I am to speak and if I am coming to Annapolis they will be pleased to advise you.

I have done a great deal of work on the Shipley family of Maryland from whom I am very sure Abraham Lincoln descended on his mother's side of the family. One year I addressed the Shipley clan at Baltimore.

Very truly yours,

L AW:JM
L.A. Warren

Director

EDWARD S. DELAPLAINE

FREDERICK, MARYLAND

December 1, 1965

Mr. Victor M. Birely,
Birely & Company
1700 K Street, N. W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Victor:

Yes, President Abraham Lincoln did visit
General Hartsuff in Frederick on October 4, 1862.

Several years ago I wrote for the Frederick Chamber of Commerce the descriptions for all of the pictures of the leaflet called "The Frederick Story." I am enclosing one of these leaflets. This will give you the information about the President's visit and the residence of Mrs. Ramsey, who, as you will see, was the aunt of the Author of the American Creed. I recall that I was the one who gave the house the name "The Ramsey House."

Some time you might be interested in hearing about an affidavit I wrote for an aged colored woman who swore that when she was 10 she saw Mr. Lincoln in the home of Mrs. Ramsey and that Old Abe gave her a paper bill of the value of 5 cents.

Cordially yours,

E. S. Delaplane

Antietam

NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE, MARYLAND

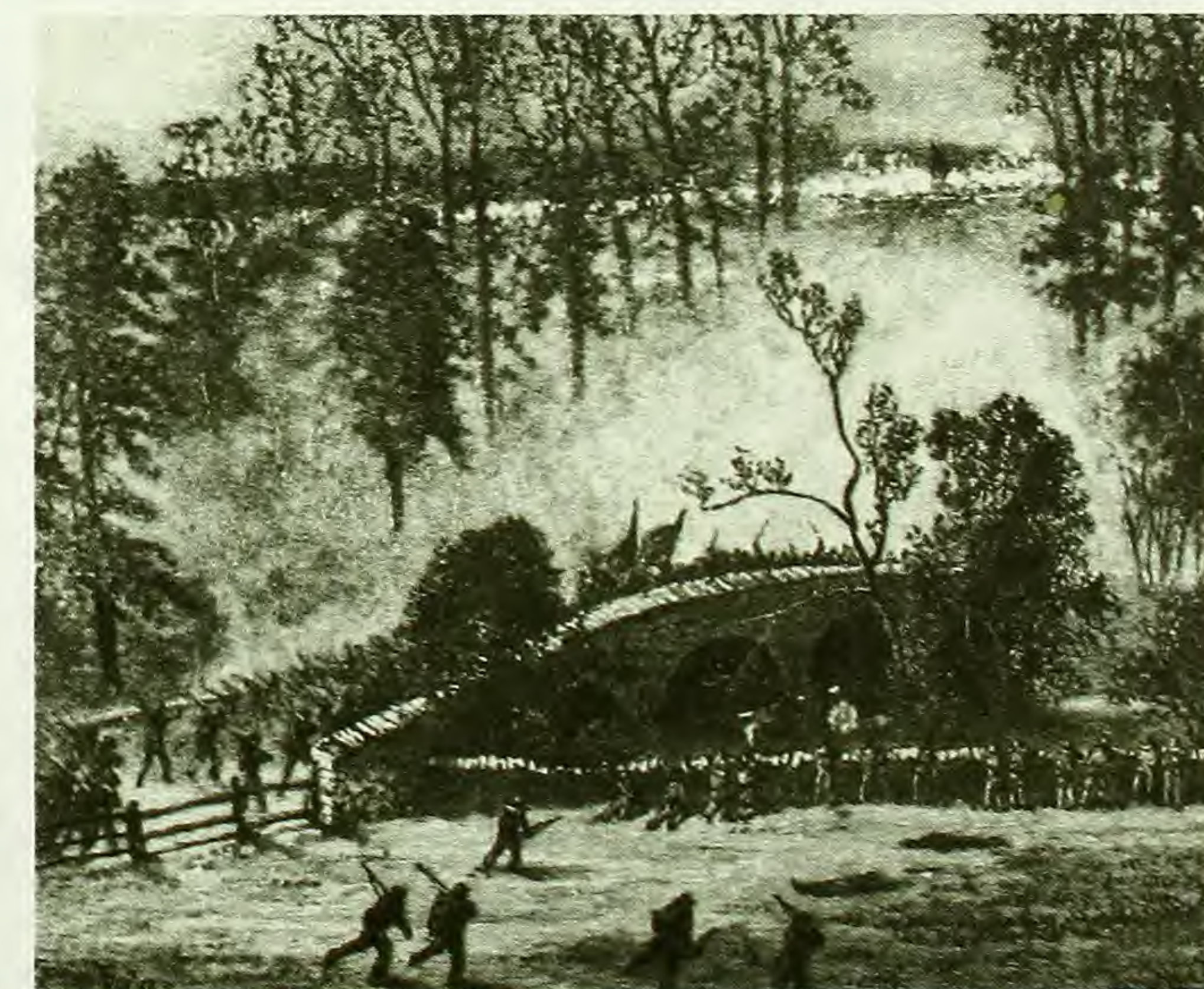
The Battle of Antietam on September 17, 1862, greatly altered the course of the Civil War. Robert E. Lee's failure to carry the war effort effectively into the North caused Great Britain to postpone recognition of the Confederate Government. Of almost equal importance was the long awaited opportunity given President Lincoln to issue the Emancipation Proclamation. Five days after the Federal victory, Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation which warned the South that on January 1, 1863, he would declare free all slaves in territory still in rebellion against the United States. Henceforth, the war would have a dual purpose: To preserve the Union and to end slavery.

Antietam climaxed the first of Lee's two attempts to carry the war into the North. After a great victory at Manassas in August 1862, Lee headed for Maryland, hoping to find vitally needed men and supplies. Some 41,000 Confederates were pitted against 87,000 Federals under George B. McClellan, once more in command of the Army of the Potomac. McClellan followed Lee into Maryland, first to Frederick, then westward to the passes of South Mountain.

Here Lee tried to block the Federal Army, but McClellan forced the gaps. Lee moved on westward. Finding that McClellan was in pursuit, Lee crossed Antietam Creek and consolidated his position on the high ground to the west, with his center near Sharpsburg. By September 15 McClellan had most of his command within a few miles of the creek, while half of Lee's army was still in Harpers Ferry.

The battle opened at dawn on the 17th as Hooker's artillery began a murderous fire on "Stonewall" Jackson's troops posted in a cornfield north of town. The battle raged southward all day—from the North Woods, through the Cornfield, the East Woods, the West Woods, past "Bloody Lane" and Burnside Bridge, to the hills below Sharpsburg where at last it ended. The timely arrival of A. P. Hill's division stopped the final Union assault just short of victory. Neither side had gained the upper hand, but Lee was turned back into Virginia. Losses on both sides were staggering: 12,410 Federals were killed or wounded (15 percent of those engaged) and 10,700 Confederates (26 percent of those engaged).

WARTIME PHOTO OF THE DUNKARD CHURCH.



THE CHARGE ACROSS BURNSIDE BRIDGE.



A TOUR OF ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD

The battle was fought over an area of 12 square miles. The site today consists of 787 acres and some 8 miles of paved roads. For an unhurried visit to the main points of interest, follow the tour outlined below. If you begin at the visitor center, your first stop will be at the Dunkard Church, just across the Hagerstown Road.

1. The Dunkard Church, reconstructed on the original site, was the scene of repeated clashes as both armies sought to hold the high ground on which it stood.

2. Hooker launched the initial Union attack from the Joseph Poffenberger farm, behind the North Woods. At dawn, 8,000 men of the I Corps swept forward—and were stopped by Jackson's troops in the Cornfield, one-half mile south.

3. Gen. Joseph Mansfield was fatally wounded in the East Woods as he led the XII Corps into battle. One division moved to Hooker's aid in the Cornfield; the other met the determined Confederates in the woods.

4. More fighting took place in the Miller cornfield than in any other area at Antietam. Early that morning, four Union divisions attacked, and four Confederate divisions counterattacked—without pause. The line of battle swept back and forth across this field 15 times.

5. Gen. John Sedgwick's division lost more than 2,200 men in one-half hour in an ill-fated charge into the West Woods. Arriving at the same time, two of Jackson's divisions cut them down with a withering crossfire.

6. For 3 hours, Confederate infantry contested this sunken road pointblank with French's and Richardson's Union divisions—producing 4,000 casualties. Ever since, it has been known as "Bloody Lane."

7. Named after the Union general whose four divisions were held off all morning by a few hundred Georgia riflemen, the Burnside Bridge—and the Union failure there—was a key factor in McClellan's lack of success at Antietam. Possibly the battlefield's best known landmark, the bridge dates from 1836.

8. Hawkins Zouaves Monument marks the site where the battle ended at dusk. Here A. P. Hill's division battered Burnside's final drive to a standstill. Now accessible only by foot, the area offers a splendid view of the pastoral Antietam valley.

9. The remains of 4,773 Federal soldiers, including 1,836 unknown, are buried in Antietam National Cemetery, located on a hilltop at the eastern edge of town.

ANTIETAM BATTLEFIELD



ABOUT YOUR VISIT

The National Battlefield Site lies north and east of Sharpsburg, along Md. 34 and 65. Both routes intersect either U.S. 40 or 40A. The visitor center, north of town on Md. 65, is open from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day except Thanksgiving and December 25. In summer it is open from 8 a.m. to dark. Check with the park staff for information on facilities and the auto tour route during current development.

There are also markers at Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton Gaps on South Mountain, scenes of preliminary fighting, and at the Shepherdstown Ford.

Federal regulations prohibit hunting and removing or disturbing any relics. Fishing is permitted in Antietam Creek. There is a picnic area but camping or fires are not allowed in the park. A campground is available on the C & O Canal, 5 miles away.

ADMINISTRATION

Antietam National Battlefield Site is administered by the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

A superintendent, whose address is Box 158, Sharpsburg, Md. 21782, is in immediate charge of the site.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—the Nation's principal natural resource agency—has a special obligation to assure that our expendable resources are conserved, that our renewable resources are managed to produce optimum benefits, and that all resources contribute to the progress and prosperity of the United States, now and in the future.

U. S. Department of the Interior

National Park Service



☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1968—306-120/58
REPRINT 1968

Society for the Restoration of Port Tobacco

PORT TOBACCO, MARYLAND 20677

March 15, 1969

Presidents of County and State Historical Societies

As a first substantial step toward restoration of Maryland's old Port Tobacco, the Society for the Restoration of Port Tobacco soon will begin reconstruction of the 1819 Charles County Courthouse which stood in that town. The restoration architect has drafted final plans for the two wings that flanked the main building and which were spared by the fire of 1892. These wings housed the offices of the County Clerk and the Register of Wills.

The Society has just completed two years of intensive documentary research and a substantial archeological dig at the Courthouse site. The south wing of the Courthouse was extensively remodeled in 1925 to serve as a chapel, and the north wing was torn down that same year. Fortunately, the discovery of excellent 1915 photographs of the wings, archeological information, and results of a minute survey of the remaining original portions of the south wing (chapel) have furnished us detailed information about the exterior and interior appearance of these structures. However, we have yet to find a photograph, sketch, or detailed description of the entire main building, which was almost totally destroyed by fire.

We need the help of your County and State Historical Societies in our search to find out more about the main structure of the 1819-1892 Charles County Courthouse. This much is known: The wings, attached to the south and north sides of the main building, were set back only 10" from the principal structure; the entire building was made of brick - walls two feet thick that measured 44 x 44' outside; brickwork of front walls laid in Flemish bond; roof (style unknown) had slate shingles and was topped by a cupola; building had no basement - first floor very close to ground level; main front entrance was very attractive, having double doors with exquisite overhead fanlight and flanking vertical side lights - entire entranceway deeply recessed and side panelled. Wings were one and a half story high, and main building two stories. Archeological findings indicate two large fireplaces set well toward the front, one on each side of main building, and perhaps two smaller fireplaces in the back (west) corners. There was a partial second floor extending over possibly 35-40% of the first floor area, containing three to five small rooms. Windows were shuttered and formed top and bottom by white sandstone lintels and sills. Below each lintel at either end hung a square sandstone decoration - medallion, which dropped from the lintel alongside the top of each window.

We are enclosing a sketch depicting the building as it may have looked at mid-19th Century. The roof lines are imaginary, as are window size and placement. Research done so far indicates unquestionably that this courthouse was designed in the typical Federal period style, with an absolute minimum of decoration. Chimneys were built into the walls--not seen from outside below the roof line. Unlike Virginia county courthouses of the same period, this one apparently had no portico, front columns, or pilasters. We are sending you also a copy of a recently printed brochure for the benefit of those not well acquainted with the 300-year history of this very old Southern Maryland village.

The Restoration Society would deeply appreciate any publicity you may give us about our project and our desperate need for more information about this courthouse. We would be pleased to hear about any other structures standing in Port Tobacco during the 18th and 19th Centuries. Please broadcast as widely as possible that the Restoration Society is offering a cash reward of up to \$500.00 for 1819-1892 Courthouse photographs. The amount paid will depend on our architect's evaluation of any photograph found with respect to the amount of detail gained by him for precise drafting of final reconstruction plans.

Please address replies to John M. Wearmouth, Star Route 2, La Plata, Maryland 20646.

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Charles County Courthouse - Port Tobacco, Maryland
1819-1892

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Wednesday, September 1, 1971

History Occupies Vacant Home

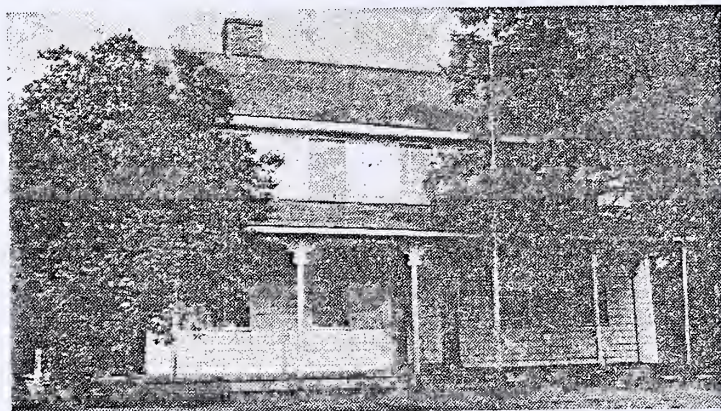
By DONALD HIRZEL
Star Staff Writer

The two-story white frame house stands among trees on Andywine Road, less than a block from the center of Clinton in southern Prince Georges County. Just to the north is a small fitness center, housing a newspaper office and a drying store. Across the street is a gasoline station. The remains of a gravel driveway curve around trees on a spacious front lawn and sits in front of the wide porch. To the east stands an old brick springhouse, long unused.

The rear of the property sits at a fenced-in, asphalted storage area for pipes and heavy equipment. Trucks come and go during the day, and a passerby it seems like another old house caught in the rapid development of the county.

Part Of U.S. History

But this house is different. It is part of American history. It is the Mary Surratt house. A move in under way to make it a historic site. A ceremony has been scheduled for 10 a.m., Sept. 24 by the Committee for the Restoration of the Mary Surratt



The Mary Surratt House in Clinton, Md.

House, which is hoping to raise money for that purpose. The structure is now boarded and unoccupied.

Thomas S. Gwynn Jr., of Clinton, chairman of the committee and assistant supervisor of supporting services for the county public school system, estimates the project will cost between \$50,000 and \$100,000.

He envisions the hall furnished with pieces of the 1860s and displays of mementos from that era.

He sees the Surratt House as part of a tour starting with Ford's Theater in the District where President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth on Apr. 14, 1865.

Burned To Death

Booth was supposed to have stopped at the Surratt house for supplies while attempting to escape. His life ended a short time later when federal troops trapped him in a tobacco barn in nearby Virginia and

set it afire when he refused to surrender.

Mary Eugenia Jenkins of Jenkins Corner in Prince Georges County married John Harrison Surratt of Fairfax County in 1835, according to Gwynn's chronology.

The house, built in 1840, overlooked their 1,200-acre corn and tobacco farm. In 1850 they opened a country store in the house and made one room a tavern.

When her husband died in 1862, Mrs. Surratt leased the

tavern to a retired District policeman and moved here with her two children to operate a rooming house.

Mrs. Surratt Hanged

Booth happened to be one of her roomers, but Mrs. Surratt later denied she knew him very well or took part in the plan to assassinate Lincoln. Nevertheless, she died on the gallows because of that association.

On the night Lincoln was fatally shot as he sat in the theater's presidential box, Mrs. Surratt was at home.

She was roused from bed by federal troops at 11:30 p.m. and accused of being a co-conspirator in the shooting.

She maintained she was innocent, but was taken to the Old Capitol Prison and then to the penitentiary where she was required to wear the same garments in which she was arrested until hanged July 7, 1865.

Conflicting Testimony

She had been linked to the assassination by the tavern operator who claimed she had gone there on the afternoon of April 14 and left guns, ammunition and supplies for Booth.

Mrs. Surratt admitted visiting the house that afternoon, but said she went there to col-

lect the rent from the tavern operator.

A military tribunal convicted her and passed the death sentence. The government later halted military trials of civilians as a result of the case.

Three weeks after the assassination, the little community known as Surratts became Robeystown. In 1878 the community's name was changed again to Clinton.

That the community respected Mrs. Surratt, however, was illustrated by the fact that the residents refused to have the election district's name changed from Surratts, which it remains today. Elementary, junior and senior high schools, as well as some housing developments and businesses, bear the Surratt name today.

The house was donated to the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission in 1965 by B. K. Miller of Clinton. In 1968 the commission purchased the land on which the house is located and has submitted an application to have the house placed on the National Register of Historic Sites.

Earlier this month, the commission allocated \$10,000 for restoration of the house. But, as Gwynn said, it will cost much more and the campaign to raise funds is under way.

The Washington Daily News, Wednesday, September 1, 1971

The Washington Daily News

Maryland Inn cleans up. Occidental cleans out

Charges of "unsanitary conditions" are bedeviling the Occidental, where Abe Lincoln was known to dine, and the Maryland Inn in Annapolis, once the social center for Revolutionary War heroes.

The Occidental, at 1411 Pennsylvania-av n w, closed since June by city health inspectors, is headed for the auction block to partly pay off creditors, probably sometime next month. Its contents, some dating back to 1858, are expected to bring in about \$30,000. The contents include the signed photographs of some 1,500 famous person-

ages, including Presidents, Cabinet members, congressmen, movie stars and athletes who have dined there during the past 55 years.

The Maryland Inn, in walking distance of the U.S. Naval Academy, was declared off-limits to armed forces personnel by Maryland-Delaware military officials on grounds conditions in the kitchen and dining areas were unsanitary. But spokesmen for the Inn said today the conditions have been rectified. They're asking for another inspection and a "clean bill" from the military board.



Lincoln Lore

August, 1974

Bulletin of The Lincoln National Life Foundation...Mark E. Neely, Jr., Editor. Published each month by The Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801.

Number 1638

"Please tell me what is there of the Maryland matter?"

Abraham Lincoln addressed the above question to Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton on July 7, 1864. Lincoln penned the question at the top of a letter written on June 27, 1864 from one G.F. Kurtz to Maryland Senator Thomas H. Hicks. The Lincoln Library and Museum recently purchased the Lincoln-endorsed letter. Although part of the text appears in Roy P. Basler's *Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln*, the full text of the letter has not heretofore appeared in print. The text of the letter and an explanation of the circumstances surrounding it, follow.

THE LETTER THAT PUZZLED THE PRESIDENT

Bonny Brook June 27 1864

Hon. T. H. Hicks

Dear Governor, Your favor of 19th was duely received, and we are anxious to hear further from you -

In the mean time I will mention to you that Lev. Straughn is doing his very utmost to get up a sentiment against the Commissioners, ~~in order~~ thereby ~~to~~ aiding the infamous designs of those who are endeavoring to gobble up the money that was intended for the negro volunteers - But thus far he meets with poor success - Some of his strongest party friends heretofore, are down on him in this matter - Even J.C. Wright his fast friend, is against him, and says he is ready to go on to Washington if necessary to join in ~~an~~ effort ~~to~~ a protest against the order of Sec. Stanton. Mr Rea says he is ready to lose the 300 \$ due him from the Government for his slave rather than the County Commissioners should give way ~~and~~ in their determination, ~~not to~~ and pay the money of the negroes over to that scoundrel. I have not heard of one respectable man, who ~~does not~~ endorses Straughn - or condemns the Commissioners. I will mention further that he asserted to day in the presence of Mr Rea and others that he has my letter to you in his possession (perhaps he meant a copy of it) and that it is simply a complaint about the threat to ~~make a draft on~~ ~~Dorchester~~ for credit other counties with ~~the~~ our men - without any reference to paying the bounty - This you know is an unjust representation of its purport - for I distinctly mentioned the efforts we are

making to get access to the volunteers so as to pay them off - and that we had written to Col. Fry to know when a pass could be obtained for that purpose -

If the President will not revoke the order of the Secretary of War he will certainly not refuse to enable us to comply with it, by furnishing us with authority to go where the negroes are ~~and~~ to pay them off - This will end the controversy, and secure justice to all parties - If you will present the matter to the President in this aspect it seems to me he will not refuse so reasonable a request - The Commissioners meet on Monday next, and I am anxious to be able to inform them of the result of your effort to secure a favorable decission from the President -

As to the County Commissioners, they do not intend to be either brow-beaten or hoodwinked into a dishonorable sub-

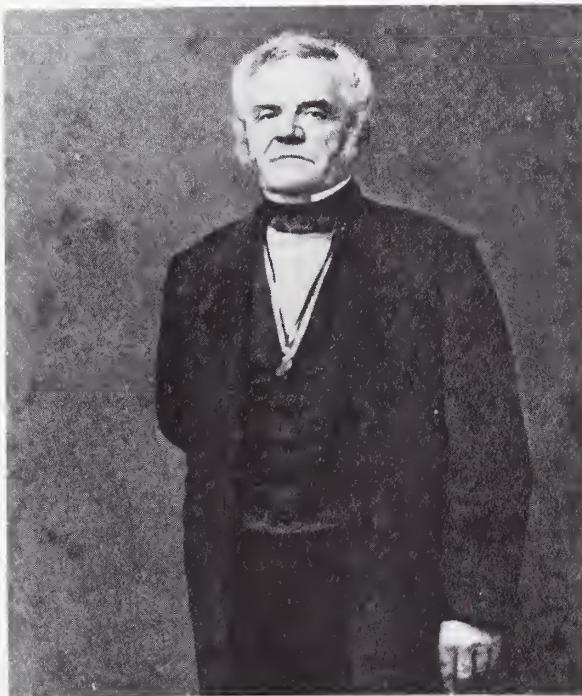
mission. We intend to be governed by the law of Maryland in this matter. There is no ~~other~~ authority or right any where else - It is Maryland money ~~and~~ for Maryland soldiers - Let Mr Stanton see to it that they get the Government bounty - and we will see to it they get the state bounty -

I am yours truly G. F. Kurtz

THOMAS HICKS, NEGRO SOLDIERS, AND MARYLAND IN THE CIVIL WAR

President Lincoln announced his decision to recruit black soldiers for the Union army in the final version of the Emancipation Proclamation on New Year's Day, 1863. Thus the New Year ushered in a period of conflict and consternation in the already confused and bitterly divided politics of Maryland, for in Maryland slavery was still a legal institution and armed black men in uniform were a matter of dread for most white men.

By July, 1863, Colonel William Birney, the son of abolitionist James G. Birney, was recruiting a black regiment in the state. As Charles L. Wagandt shows in *The Mighty Revolution: Negro Emancipation in Maryland, 1862-1864* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1964), Birney saw his chance "of striking a heavy blow at the 'institution' in this state." Apparently, he recruited blacks who were still the property of Maryland citizens as well as free black men. Complaints reached the Maryland governor, and he tried to reach Lincoln.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

The durable-looking man above is Thomas Holliday Hicks (1798-1865). Born in Maryland, Hicks was a man of little education and much ambition for politics. He served as a constable at age twenty-one and was elected sheriff five years later. Hicks began as a Democrat, became a Whig, and ran for the Maryland governorship on the American (Know-Nothing) ticket. Despite his differences with Lincoln and Lincoln's Secretary of War, Hicks apparently admired the President. In 1863, an ankle injury led to the amputation of his foot. He wrote Lincoln, asking him to shake his son's hand and apologizing for not being able to walk up the stairs himself to see the President. The picture above is from a carte-de-visite photograph of Hicks in the Foundation's collection.

Augustus C. Bradford was the Governor of Maryland. Hicks had been governor when the war broke out but was United States Senator by the time Kurtz wrote him; Kurtz must have referred to him as "Governor" only as an honorary title like "Judge" for a one-time judge (though Basler's footnote in *The Collected Works* does not note this). Bradford apparently had a conference with Stanton and Lincoln, but the practice of recruiting slaves continued. He could gain no satisfaction until the Maryland Senators, Hicks and Reverdy Johnson, added their voices to the complaints; they arranged another meeting with Lincoln.

On October 1, 1863, Lincoln temporarily suspended Negro enlistments in Maryland, pending his meeting with Governor Bradford on October 3. The upshot of the conference can be surmised from Lincoln's memorandum on recruiting Negroes. As Wagandt points out, this document was actually written about events in Maryland in 1863 rather than in 1862, the date given the fragment in *Basler's Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln* (Volume V, page 338):

To recruiting free negroes, no objection.

To recruiting slaves of disloyal owners, no objection.

To recruiting slaves of loyal owners, *with their consent*, no objection.

To recruiting slaves of loyal owners *without consent*, objection, *unless the necessity is urgent*.

To conducting offensively, while recruiting, and to carrying away slaves not suitable for recruits, objection.

Recruiting resumed, after the conference, under General Orders No. 329. This order followed the outlines of Lincoln's memorandum, the most sensitive provision being that slaves would be enlisted without their master's consent if a county's draft quota were not filled within a thirty-day period. Masters whose slaves were so taken, as well as masters who consented to have their slaves enlist, were to be compensated in amounts up to \$300, for slaves who enlisted became free men thereafter. The master had to file a deed of manumission to receive his money.

Masters' claims were adjudicated by a three-man commission established in Baltimore on October 26, 1863. The commissioners may have been Lincoln appointees. If so, the President probably chose men nominated by Henry Winter Davis, the leader of the "radical" wing of Maryland's Union party (technically, Maryland had no Republican party because the very name smacked too much of abolitionism for this conservative border slave-state). At any rate, the three appointees came from the "radical" wing of Maryland's anti-Democratic party. One appointee, Judge Hugh L. Bond, was famous for having urged the enlistment of slaves long before events in October of 1863 clearly established the legality of such enlistments. He had already tangled with Governor Bradford publicly over this question. Levin E. Straughn, another appointee of the claims commission, was a friend of Henry Winter Davis and the man referred to in Kurtz's letter to Hicks. Davis had been urging, just a month before, that George M. Russum, United States assessor for the First District of Maryland, be replaced by Straughn. Presumably, Winter Davis got Straughn the next available federal job. The third commissioner was Thomas Timmons, a politician who curried favor with Maryland's poor whites rather than her slave owners by urging Negro enlistments so that poor whites could escape the draft. The board was thus fully staffed with men hostile to the very group that would be bringing claims before the board. Lincoln or Winter Davis stacked the deck against Maryland's slaveowners.

Just five days before the claims commission was appointed, according to a report in the Washington *National Intelligencer*, Lincoln had told a group of Maryland slaveowners protesting the presence of black soldiers who were recruiting black enlistees,

first, that he did not know by what authority the force in question had been sent there, and accordingly he directed Mr. Watson (Acting Secretary of War in the absence of Mr. Stanton on a visit to the army) to communicate with Gen. Schenck upon that point. He then added, in substance, that he thought that negroes might be recruited in Maryland by consent of masters, as they had been in the Army of the Cumberland, but he did not wish to effect the object in any rude or ungentlemanly manner. The President said he had promised Governor Bradford, Mr. Reverdy Johnson, and others that the enlistment of negroes should not take place under ninety days. He thought he would order the withdrawal of the negro troops now upon the Patuxent.

The nature of the appointees to the claims commission certainly negated the tone of mollification of slaveowners in Lincoln's statement.

On February 6, 1864, the Maryland state legislature added a \$100 bounty to the \$300 maximum to be paid slaveowners who filed deeds of manumission for Negro enlistees. It also



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Edwin McMasters Stanton (1814-1869) wielded considerable power as Lincoln's Secretary of War, and the conflicts generated by the War Department's administration of the recruitment program for black soldiers are proof. Senator Hicks and many historians since saw Stanton as a political radical. Yet he was not very politically-minded, having held no major public office before 1860, and he was not very radical early in his career. He was apparently a Democrat, he did not protest the Dred Scott decision that so enraged Abraham Lincoln, and he served briefly in James Buchanan's cabinet.

provided for paying \$50 to the slave when he enlisted and \$50 when he was mustered out of the service. Apparently, there was some foot-dragging on the part of state authorities who were supposed to pay the bounties to the slaves. War Department authorities felt compelled to refuse to give lists of descriptions of Negro enlistees or to accept slave owners' claims for slaves enlisted unless the slave received the state bounty of \$50.

Keeping this background in mind, one can make some sense of "the Maryland matter" that puzzled President Lincoln. The "Commissioners" against whom Straughn was reputedly getting up a sentiment were doubtless the county commissioners rather than the other two claims commissioners, who were apparently of Straughn's own factional persuasion in political matters. As Jean H. Baker has argued in her recent book, *The Politics of Continuity: Maryland Political Parties from 1858 to 1870* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1973), the Civil War witnessed a steady increase in the powers of the already powerful Maryland county-government officials. Before February 6, 1864, when Maryland instituted the state bounty system for enlistments, the state legislature had empowered the county commissioners to pay bounties to Maryland soldiers. Maryland citizens payed seven times higher taxes to the county than the state, and it was the county that wielded the largest resources. The county level was also the level at which the conservative Democratic party was entrenched in Maryland, and, according to Mrs. Baker, "For some Marylanders the most important function of county commissioners was to prevent slaves from joining the Union army." Apparently, the county commissioners still administered the state bounty system when it was instituted in 1864.

Kurtz's letter was a defense of Maryland's county commissioners. Straughn had apparently accused them of reluctance to pay Negro enlistees the state bounty — a charge substantiated by the War Department's resort to withholding descriptions of enlistees and refusing to pay slaveholders' claims until enlistees had the state bounty in hand. Kurtz replied that county commissioners needed War Department authority to have access to the soldiers who otherwise had to obtain a pass

to come to their home county to receive payment. Kurtz, on the other hand, accused Straughn of wanting "to gobble up the money that was intended for the negro volunteers." Straughn probably wanted to dispense the state bounty as well as the Federal compensation. This way, he could see the \$50 paid to the soldier by his own hand before deciding whether to grant a slaveholder's claim for Federal compensation for an enlistee.

It should be pointed out, in all fairness to Kurtz, that the claims commission was notoriously slow about paying claims; Winter Davis's "radical" political allies obviously were none too anxious to please their conservative slave-owning political enemies. Their foot-dragging was so obvious, in fact, that by October, 1864, a Maryland congressman asked the Board for Colored Troops of the Adjutant General's Office for information on claims paid. The reply follows:

A board or commission charged to award a just compensation to loyal owners in the State of Maryland whose slaves enlisted in the military service of the United States has been in session at Baltimore, Md., since December, 1863. The whole number of claims presented to October 4, 1864, is 2,015, five of these being for men drafted.

Up to Oct. 1, 1864, 244 of these claims had been passed upon by the commission; of these nine were rejected, and upon the remainder awards were made proportionate in each case to the term of service which the recruit had prior to enlistment owed to the claimant.

Thus Straughn's commission had paid just twelve per cent of the claims laid before it in eleven months' time. There is little reason to wonder that Maryland's slaveowners were leary of Straughn's gaining control of the state bounties.

Even so, Maryland was better off than other border slave states. As late as January 25, 1865, Secretary of War Stanton had to say,

In reply to the resolution of the Senate of this date, making inquiry respecting the appointment of "a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored volunteer may owe service a just compensation," I have the honor to state that commissioners have been appointed in the States of Maryland and Delaware, and that in the other slave States, by the President's direction, no appointments have yet been made.

Lincoln had bent over backwards to please Maryland. Even Stanton's War Department had done a lot to mollify this slave state. On May 9, 1864, Governor Bradford had written Provost-Marshal-General James B. Fry to request a postponement of the draft in Maryland on the grounds that the state had not been credited properly for the number of colored troops mustered from the state. He complained of the drain on the labor supply in the rural counties occasioned by the loss of so many black men. Even so, he said, he would in his computation make "all due allowance for those who have been actually lost to the State and their owners but not actually mustered, nor perhaps, technically speaking, a proper credit to our quota." Abolitionist recruiters took Negroes who were obviously unfit for service and then released them when they failed their physicals. Bradford was saying he would not count these as credits, even though they hurt Maryland's labor supply. In a denial which was actually an assertion of the point, he claimed that he would "forbear to dwell at all upon other circumstances in the history of the condition of this State, growing out of the number of her disloyal citizens who have gone South that would justly entitle the loyal ones at home to liberal considerations."

On May 10, Fry replied that due credit had been given Maryland for her black volunteers, including credit for 2,252 colored men recently given "without waiting, as is customary, for more certain and formal rolls and returns." Fry went on to state that Maryland had in fact been given "liberal considerations."

First. The quotas assigned to you since March 3, 1863, have all been based upon an enrollment of the white persons found to be still in the State after the disloyal persons had gone South. The quotas being in proportion to the number of men left, the fact that some men had gone South previous to the enrollment worked no hardship.

Second. After having assigned quotas in proportion to the enrollment of white men as above, the slaves were enrolled and are used for filling the quotas of volunteers and draft, but have not been counted to increase the quota. That is surely not dealing "strictly" with you.

Third. During the years 1861 and 1862 quotas were assigned to your State, as to other States, on the basis of population. Those quotas were not raised, and on a settlement of your accounts for those years you were found to be deficient 9,892 men. Instead of being added to the number now required of you, as has been the case in other States, this large deficit has been entirely omitted from your

account. I think, therefore, that Maryland has received "liberal considerations," and that Your Excellency's claim for "simple justice" has been more than satisfied.

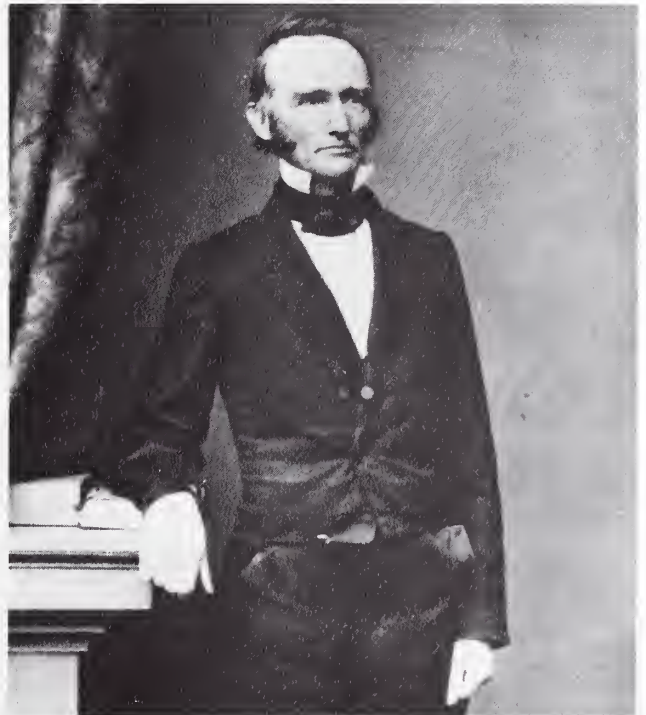
Fry refused to postpone the draft. He also refused to comment on Bradford's insinuation that the War Department had served the political cause of abolishing slavery under the mere cloak of military purpose by carrying off slaves who were physically unfit for military service. He did have an oblique counter to that argument, however, pointing out that Maryland got to credit slave volunteers towards her draft quota which was based on white population alone and not on total population.

The outcome of Kurtz's letter to Senator Hicks is not entirely clear. Lincoln endorsed the letter (written on June 27) on July 7. Nearly a month later, on August 6, 1864, Lincoln telegraphed Colonel Samuel M. Bowman, who had replaced Colonel Birney as the United States officer in charge of recruiting colored troops in Maryland, urging him, to "come and see me." Bowman replied:

Will call with Mr L E Straughn on Monday Have had a very satisfactory interview with Senator Hicks who says he just begins to understand the subject. Good and not evil is likely to result from the present little agitation.

What occurred at the Lincoln-Bowman-Straughn conference is unknown, but the tone of Bowman's telegram seems to indicate that he had brought Hicks around to his way of thinking. This probably took some doing. Although Bowman replaced the abolitionist's son as chief recruiting officer for Maryland's black men, the change does not seem to have been made in order to replace a radical with a conservative. Birney left Maryland for South Carolina, where he was to command two Negro regiments. For a man of abolitionist leanings this hardly constituted banishment to Siberia. Likewise, as late as August 19, 1864, Senator Hicks wrote Abraham Lincoln, complaining that Henry Winter "Davis & his retinue are doing us [political] damage, but not equal to Hon. E.M. Stanton and Colonel Bowman." Clearly Hicks and Bowman remained factional enemies, but Bowman may have brought Hicks to Straughn's support anyway.

Thomas Holliday Hicks was nothing if not flexible. He had



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Montgomery Blair (1813-1883) was a border-state politician. Born in Kentucky to a family that became prominent in Democratic political circles, he lived later in Missouri and Maryland. Famous today for his enthusiasm for Negro colonization, Blair was a veteran of anti-slavery politics long before Henry Winter Davis evidenced much concern on the issue. Blair served as counsel for Dred Scott and helped John Brown get counsel too. By 1864, however, he led Maryland's conservative Unionists, and Winter Davis led the "radicals."

been a Democrat, a Whig, and a Know Nothing (it was on the last ticket that he ran for governor and won, to become the Governor of Maryland when the Civil War broke out). Hicks was the son of a slaveholder and a slaveholder himself, but he did much to keep Maryland in the Union. Nevertheless, he was a lukewarm nationalist at most and identified sentimentally with the border slave states. Mrs. Baker quotes two interesting Hicks remarks. The first was in a letter to a Democratic friend in 1860:

I shall be the last one to object to a withdrawal of our state from a Confederacy that denies to us the enjoyment of our undoubted rights; but believing that neither her honor nor interests suffer by a proper and just delay, I cannot assist in placing her in a position from which we may hereafter wish to recede. When she moves in the matter, I wish to be side by side with Virginia — our nearest neighbor — Kentucky and Tennessee.

The second, from an "Address to the People of Maryland" (January 3, 1861) urged a

full interchange of views with the Governors of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri with a view to concerted action upon our part . . . I believe firmly that the salvation of the Union depends upon the Border slave states. Without their aid, the Cotton States could never command the influence and credit and men essential to their existence as a nation. Without them, the Northern half of the republic would be shorn of its power and influence.

As early as March 18, 1862, this Maryland slaveholder was urging emancipation on Abraham Lincoln, and he supported the move to emancipate Maryland's slaves by means of a constitutional amendment in 1864. Yet Hicks was no mere self-aggrandizing trimmer. He supported emancipation at some considerable personal loss, as a rather self-pitying letter he wrote President Lincoln in 1864 shows: "I have given up fifteen to twenty thousand dollars worth of slaves, without a murmur and have labored assiduously to bring about Emancipation in Maryland, and yet I suppose I am looked upon by some as a Copperhead . . ."

According to Reinhard H. Luthin's article, "A Discordant Chapter in Lincoln's Administration: The Davis-Blair Controversy" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, XXXIX [March, 1944]), Henry Winter Davis ironically became a regular White House visitor who had President Lincoln's ear through the good offices of Governor Hicks. By the time Hicks was a Senator, however, he and Winter Davis were factional enemies. Davis led Maryland's Unconditional Unionist party; Hicks was a member of Postmaster General Montgomery Blair's Conditional Unionist faction. In truth, the factions were inappropriately named, for the Conditional Unionists desired a war for the Union without immediate emancipation as a condition of peace. The so-called Unconditional Union men in fact wanted immediate emancipation to be one result of saving the Union.

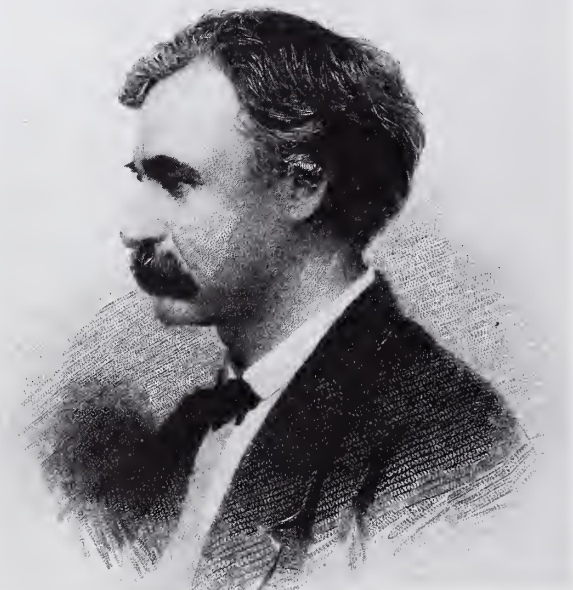
Even after the meeting in Washington in early August, which was meant to resolve the Kurtz-Straughn-Bowman-Hicks feud, Hicks was still complaining to Lincoln about Stanton, Winter Davis, and Bowman. He seems to have had a personal hatred of Stanton. In June of 1864, Stanton had insulted Hicks when he came to the Secretary of War with a request to release a prisoner. Stanton apparently lectured Hicks for trying to gain the release of rebels, and Hicks wrote Lincoln demanding an apology from Stanton and threatening to resign. In late August, Hicks also sent Lincoln a letter from a W. Thomson, who said that Henry Winter Davis was giving jobs to Lincoln's enemies in the Baltimore customs house. Yet these threats of resignation and the reports on the Baltimore customs house were probably just the beginnings of what became a concerted campaign by Hicks's friends in the autumn of 1864 to get him the lucrative job of collector for the port of Baltimore so that he could resign his job as Senator and halt the decline in his health.

In late August he still hated Stanton and Bowman more than the factional enemies in Maryland who blocked him from getting the customs house job. His letter to Lincoln complaining that Stanton and Bowman did the party more damage than Davis and the Baltimore customs house crowd, suggested that the abuses in Negro recruiting would lead to defeat of the emancipation provision in the new Maryland constitution, to loss of the November election in Maryland, and to turning Maryland and Pennsylvania into battlefields of outright civil war. This was a dire prediction indeed and came from a Maryland moderate who supported Lincoln's war efforts and emancipation in the nation and Maryland. Whatever resolution the August 6 Lincoln-Bowman-Straughn conference brought had been but a temporary lull in Maryland's factional warfare.

In fact, the problem of Negro enlistments never reached the proportions Thomas Hicks predicted and not, apparently,

because Lincoln halted Stanton's and Bowman's activities in Maryland nor Straughn's foot-dragging on the claims commission. John W. Blasingame's lucid article on "The Recruitment of Negro Troops in Maryland" (*Maryland Historical Magazine*, LVIII [1963], 20-29) was an immense help in sorting out the complex legal situation in Maryland. He points out that Negro recruiting succeeded because poor whites could use blacks as draft substitutes and because slaveowners could get \$300 or \$400 for property that many sensed would soon be lost anyway.

"This Maryland matter" and others like it, however, do point to a larger conclusion about Abraham Lincoln's policies. A son of the border himself, Lincoln had really left Hicks's world and never looked back. Lincoln, in fact, did more for Maryland (by way of establishing a claims commission for loyal slaveowners) than he did for Tennessee, Missouri, or his native Kentucky. He wanted no ungentlemanly behavior in recruiting black soldiers, but he did want them recruited. Lincoln stood for policies that made even pro-Lincoln Unionists complain. Men who do not believe in policies do not usually implement them effectively. When it came to carrying out his policy, Lincoln relied on Stanton, Bowman, and friends of Henry Winter Davis like Levin E. Straughn. Hicks hated Stanton, the man who instrumented a policy most Marylanders disliked, more than he hated Davis, the man who blocked access to the patronage job Hicks wanted. Policy on race more than factional disputes about jobs separated Hicks from Lincoln's brand of Republicanism.



From the Lincoln National Life Foundation

Henry Winter Davis (1817-1865) may have got his hatred of the Democracy from his Federalist father, who had been removed by Andrew Jackson's supporters from the presidency of Maryland's St. John's College. Winter Davis's party career was erratic, but he never identified with the Democrats. He began as a Whig, became a Know Nothing, and supported the Constitutional Union party in 1860 rather than the Republican party and Lincoln. His five-year feud with Montgomery Blair began when President Lincoln chose Blair rather than Winter Davis for Postmaster General. Some historians argue that Davis's opposition to Lincoln's plans for reconstruction in 1864 was a matter of political pique stemming from his feud with Lincoln's cabinet member rather than a matter of principle. Such an interpretation jibes with Winter Davis's apparent indifference to the slavery issue in 1860. However, it ignores the obvious political clout Davis had in determining Lincoln's patronage selections in the intervening years. A biography of Henry Winter Davis is badly needed, and apparently one will appear soon. The line-and-stipple engraving above was made by F. Halpin from a photograph and published in *Speeches and Addresses . . . by Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland* (New York: Harper & Brothers, 1867).

OCT 4

The Washington Star

Tuesday, June 1, 1976

1862



—Washington Star Photographer Joseph Silverman
Frederick's venerable railroad station





FRIENDS OF THE PRESIDENT STREET STATION, Inc.
P.O. Box 9382, Baltimore, Maryland
(410) 461-9377

JULY MEETING

WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1992 - 8PM

Baltimore Streetcar Museum
1901 Falls Road - Baltimore, Maryland

MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION MEETING

We attended a meeting with Maryland Secretary of Transportation, O. James Lighthizer, on Monday, June 15, 1992, at the Maryland Department of Transportation building at Baltimore-Washington International Airport. With Secretary Lighthizer was his assistant, Dale Hilliard and Mass Transit Authority General Manager, Ronald J. Hartman. The Friends of the President Street Station was represented by Ralph Vincent, President, Robert Reyes, Vice-President, Harry Hess, Secretary/Treasurer, Ben Bates, Past-President and Board Member, and Robert Pellaton, member. The meeting was encouraging. We presented a proposal for the restoration of the station, and evaluation of costs, and a plan for raising the necessary funds. The State has some Enhancement Funds from the Federal Government which they plan to disperse to various projects in the form of 50/50 matching grants. We were encouraged to apply for one of these grants.

Receiving such a grant will require us to make major fund raising efforts. A part of this will be a major drive to increase our membership substantially. A request for a grant must be made before October 1, 1992, in order to be considered in the 1993 budget.

We plan to obtain meetings with both John Paterakis and Baltimore City, owners of the properties involved in the Inner Harbor East Development. We will present our proposals to them. Information about these meetings will be presented in future newsletters.

CIVIL WAR DAYS AT UNION MILLS, MARYLAND Saturday and Sunday, June 13 and 14, 1992

We had the great pleasure of exhibiting at this outstanding event as the guests of the Pennsylvania Mifflin Guard, 26th. Regiment. The invitation was extended by Ted Shellenberg. Our exhibit was manned by Robert Reyes and Ralph Vincent. We would like to express our special thank you to history reenactor, Ross Weist, and his friend, for their assistance in setting up and manning the booth. We would also like to thank Shelley Wilson for her assistance

with the booth. She is an artist doing research on the Civil War for a painting.

This was a very enjoyable weekend. The Pennsylvanians put on a first class event. Their military and civilian camp sites were very authentic. They held demonstrations of military drills and tactics in an open field below the grist mill. The "Battlefield Serenaders" presented a program of Civil War music in the reconstructed Tannery building. The original tannery had been destroyed in an arson fire. A blacksmith told stories in the shop where iron working was demonstrated. Tours of the Shriver farmhouse and the grist mill were offered. After purchasing a ticket, visitors were stopped at the house gate by armed sentries who checked their "pass" before allowing them to enter.

"Early in 1797 the Shriver Brothers built a great brick grist and sawmill on Pipe Creek, constructed buildings and vats for tanning leather, and erected a small double house ...". Andrew Shriver, 35, was married and already had six children. He sold his store and tavern just across the Pennsylvania line in Littlestown to join forces with his 28-year-old bachelor brother, David, a civil engineer and miller. They named their settlement Union Mills.. The name applied to the "union" of the brothers in these enterprises. The original four room house has been added to through the years, until it has twenty-three rooms today, arranged in a z-shaped floor plan. "The original Andrew Shriver campaigned for Jefferson in 1802 and one of his rewards was the postmastership of the locality, and later the office of justice of the peace." A gentleman in period dress manned the 1802 post office desk where military and civilian reenactors could write and post letters. These were relayed to the military post office in the Union Army camp outside. Here, you could purchase an envelope custom addressed to any person of your choice in nineteenth century script with reproduction stamps and cancellations.

"Andrew, Jr., lived at Union Mills until his death in 1847. Two of his eleven children, Andrew Keiser Shriver and William Shriver, stayed to ... run Union Mills.

In 1847 the property was divided between the brothers... When the Civil War came, William, who owned no slaves, supported the Confederate cause; in fact, six of his seven sons served in the Southern army. While they still retained ownership of a few slaves, the family of Andrew Keiser Shriver were firm Unionists. His two oldest sons drew lots to decide who could be spared to enlist in 1863."

"...in June of 1863 in the prelude to the Battle of Gettysburg. Near midnight on June 29, the family of Andrew awoke to find their rear yard and orchard swarming with (Jeb) Stuart's men and horses. The Confederates compelled the family to feed them. Their officers crowded into the kitchen and snatched pancakes as fast as Ruth, a Negro slave, could cook them."

"Across the road Stuart was given a more enthusiastic welcome by William's family. In fact, their 16-year-old son, Herbert, guided the Confederates to Gettysburg and then went south after the battle and enrolled at Virginia Military Institute. Sargent Shriver, the U.S. Ambassador to France and former director of the Federal anti-poverty program, (administration of President John F. Kennedy) is a grandson of Herbert Shriver."

"The Confederate cavalry pressed on later that same morning and before long Syke's V Corps of the Union army, some 12,000 men, moved into the area and spent the night along Pipe Creek. Unbeknownst to the Shriver family, the new commander of the Union army, Major General George Gordon Meade, had selected Pipe Creek as a defensive line along which to meet the Confederates if they should move toward Washington or Baltimore and as a rallying point if he should be defeated in an encounter farther north. That night, Brigadier General James Barnes, a division commander, and his staff were the guests of the Andrew Shriver family for dancing and games ... General Barnes occupied the Washington Irving room upstairs while his officers spent the night on the long porch which still fronts the house."

It was this occupation by General Barnes that was being "reenacted". I was fortunate to be touring the parlor when Gen. Barnes entered to thank two of the Shriver ladies, who were balling yarn, for their gracious hospitality.

"The family heard cannon booming at Gettysburg on July 1-3, and for many days later they watched wagon trains laden with wounded men move past, interspersed with bands of Confederate Prisoners."

Union Mills is north of Westminster, which is north-west of Baltimore.

SECOND ANNUAL FELL'S POINT MARITIME FESTIVAL Saturday, June 20 & Sunday June 21, 1992

We had a display at this event again this year. We were located on Anne Street Pier between member, Steve Bunker's CHINA SEA SHOP, and the moored U.S. Brig Niagara from the War of 1812. A squadron of nine American ships under Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry turned near defeat into a victory over six British vessels on Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. In 1820 the ship was sunk in Lake Erie to help preserve it and thus did not see duty during the Civil War. Unfortunately, part of it was exposed above water and rotted away. In 1913, it was salvaged and rebuilt. By 1928, it had again deteriorated and the State of Pennsylvania assumed custody in 1929. The depression slowed restoration efforts. In 1940, President Franklin Roosevelt became involved. She was relaunched in 1943, but restoration and rigging was not completed until 1963. In 1987 she was dismantled and rebuilt, incorporating preserved timbers from 1813. Sea trials were held in 1990. Today she serves the State of

Pennsylvania as a good will ambassador, in a manner similar to our Pride of Baltimore II.

FREDERICK DOUGLAS
MORGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
June 22, 1992

On Monday we met with Frederick Douglas, great-great grandson of Frederick Douglas and Director of Public Relations, at Morgan State University. The meeting was to acquaint Mr. Douglas with our efforts and the involvement of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, & Baltimore Railroad and the President Street Station with the "Underground Railroad", starting with the escape of his ancestor from Baltimore. We also discussed the possibility of the involvement of Morgan State University in the expanded program we are planning for 1993. Mr. Douglas was a cordial host and directed our attention to the statue of Frederick Douglas by reknown sculptor, James Lewis. He also suggested additional sources of information on Black History. He supports our efforts and our telling the story of Black Americans and the Civil War.

E. LEWIS PARDEE
NATIONAL RAILWAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY &
UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA
Wednesday, July 1, 1992

On July 1, 1992, four representatives of the Friends travelled to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to meet with Mr. E. Lewis Pardee, Chairman of the Board Emeritus of the NRHS and member of the Union League. Our party was made up of Robert Reyes, Harry Hess, Bob Pellaton, and Ralph Vincent. We met briefly at the Offices of the NRHS in the Robert Morris Building, an historic hotel converted to an office building. We then walked to the Union League for a tour of their impressive historic buildings that cover a square city block midway between the magnificent Philadelphia City Hall and the Academy of Music. The Union League was formed in 1862.

"The League was founded as a patriotic society by Republicans and Democrats whose swift and determined actions to support the Union attracted more than one thousand like-minded citizens in its first year. No other private organization did as much as The Union League of Philadelphia to support the policies of Abraham Lincoln. With the help and encouragement of the Union League of Philadelphia, other Union Leagues were founded in cities and towns from coast to coast."

"Through the zealous and self-sacrificing efforts of the early members, the League wrote, printed, or distributed over four million pamphlets of a patriotic nature, and raised nine infantry regiments, a cavalry brigade, and an artillery regiment; over ten thousand soldiers. By 1866,

members had contributed more than a million dollars in support of the League's work."

Their original classic French Renaissance styled building faces Broad Street and is listed on the Historic Register. "The Union League's massive brick and brownstone front and twin circular staircases lead up to the inspiring main floor." President Lincoln reviewed Union troops from this front porch during his visit to Philadelphia.

The National Railway Historical Society is "America's Leader in Rail History, Preservation and Enjoyment. It was this interest in preserving what had passed and what lay ahead that in 1935 inspired a group of rail historians to form the National Railway Historical Society." The NRHS is represented in Baltimore by one of its oldest Chapters.

After the tour of the Union League, we informed Mr. Pardee of our groups history and purposes. We presented our projected plans for a Civil War/Rail Interpretative Center in a restored President Street Station. Mr. Pardee was familiar with the Station and the PW&B. He praised our efforts on behalf of the Station. We thank Mr. Pardee for his advice and support, and the delicious lunch which he hosted. Mr. Pardee's gracious hospitality, as well as that of the many other Pennsylvannians with which we have come into contact, gives meaning to the slogan,

"YOU HAVE A FRIEND IN PENNSYLVANIA."

1993 PARADE AND CEREMONY PLANS

We are beginning to prepare plans for an expanded Civil War Parade and Ceremony to involve leading organizations, sites, and individuals from all of Baltimore City and other towns and States for early 1993. Invitations are now being prepared for a preliminary planning meeting. Watch our newsletter for information as things develop.

ORCHARD STREET METHODIST CHURCH

I would like to thank Brian Kelly of Kelly, Clayton, and Mojzisek for taking me on a walking tour of their restoration and remodeling of the Orchard Street Methodist Church and Sunday School Building for the Headquarters of the Baltimore Urban League and a Museum of African American History.

From THE SUN, Sunday May 3, 1992, by Edward Gunts.

"More than 150 years ago, slaves and freed slaves reportedly labored by torchlight to build one of the first African Methodist Episcopal churches in Baltimore - the Orchard Street Church."

"By 1882, the congregation finished the third church to occupy the site, a structure that is now undergoing a painstaking restoration that was this week cited as a national success story."

"The Orchard Street Church, ... was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. A tunnel

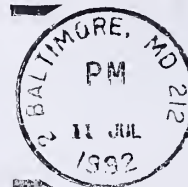
beneath the Sunday school is said to have been a hiding place for slaves escaping to freedom before the Civil War, although there is no hard evidence."

"Visible from Martin Luther King Boulevard near Druid Hill Avenue, the 110-year-old church building was designed by Frank E. Davis in an Italian Renaissance style with a Victorian twist."

"The Sunday school annex was designed 21 years later by Francis Tormey."

"Mr. Lyons (Urban League President Roger Lyons) and Brian Kelly say the church's layout worked well for the organization's activities, which include job training, job placement, consumer services, a youth service bureau, AIDS education, teen-age pregnancy programs and a literacy center."

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Oak tree rooted in history felled by wind, rainstorm

The Washington Post

WASHINGTON — It was new when the New World was being explored, and it survived the Civil War. But a wind and rain storm Monday night toppled the venerable Lincoln Oak from its hillside perch overlooking Washington.

The tree, believed to have sprouted around 1510, stood more than 100 feet tall in Fort Lincoln Cemetery in Maryland, near the nation's capital. It received its presidential name after Abraham Lincoln reviewed his troops during the Civil War from the shade of its spreading branches.

Lincoln also reportedly stopped there to meditate and to drink from a nearby spring that flows into a historic spring house built in 1683. The Old Spring House, regarded as one of the oldest standing structures in Maryland, was unhurt by the falling tree.

"Thank God the tree missed it, just by feet," said Ben Holland, general manager of the cemetery. "It has an 18-foot girth on it. It was a clean fall. It didn't destroy any monuments."

About 65,000 people are buried in the historic 176-acre cemetery.

Through it all, the white oak tree endured, though not without showing its age. About 40 years ago, concrete was poured into its trunk to prolong its life.

"It obviously was a question of time," Holland said. "Apparently, the wind caught it just right ... and blew it over."

The toppled tree was first discovered Tuesday morning.

The 10 feet of tree still standing will remain, along with a new bronze plaque, sort of a tombstone for a tree, appropriate to a cemetery and giving its dates of birth and death as "1510 to 1994."

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New Museum Traces Medical History of Civil War

FREDERICK, Md., June 16 (AP) — Ambulances, the nursing profession and many other touchstones of modern medicine can trace their American roots to the Civil War, a new museum near the Gettysburg and Antietam battlefields shows.

The National Museum of Civil War Medicine, which opened on Saturday, will also emphasize to visitors that germs and not bullets killed most of those who died in the war.

"Of the 600,000 dead, two died to disease for every one killed in bat-

tle," said Burton Kummerow, the museum's executive director.

Several major medical advances came out of the war, Mr. Kummerow said, including the development of modern hospitals and medical evacuation techniques, the birth of the nursing profession and the first widespread use of anesthesia.

But perhaps the most important advancement was the realization of how little was actually known about medicine, said Dale Smith, chairman of the department of medical history

at the Uniformed Services University in Bethesda.

Many doctors did not have an adequate knowledge of anatomy, partly because only three states had passed laws before the war providing a method for universities to obtain human bodies for educational purposes.

Museum exhibits include a hospital ward, an ambulance, medical devices and histories of important medical figures. The museum occupies the first floor of a three-story Civil War-era building.

NYT 6-17-96

The Surratt Society



Invites You
To Join

Founded in 1975, the Surratt Society is a volunteer organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of historic Surratt House and Tavern in Clinton, Maryland. In liaison with the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission, the Society encourages ongoing research into the role that this historic site played in the drama surrounding the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and into the way of life in mid-19th century Southern Maryland.

Three types of membership are available:

- **Docent** Members are those persons, over 18 years of age, who accept the responsibilities of being a volunteer guide or hostess at the Surratt House as expressed in the by-laws of the Society.
- **General** Members, of any age, are those who wish to support the Society by means other than through the volunteer program.
- In addition, **Life** Membership is available.

All dues and donations made to the restoration program at the site are tax-deductible.

All members receive membership cards upon payment of dues and are entitled to vote and hold office in the Society.

Other benefits include:

- complimentary admission to the site upon presentation of card,
- monthly newsletter with historical items and Society news,
- use of the research library, and
- reduced rates on tours sponsored by the Society.

Monthly meetings feature speakers on a wide variety of subjects pertinent to our time period.

For further information, please call the Museum at (301) 868-1121.

General Membership Application

Dues: \$5.00 per year (*If paying between March 1 and September 1, please submit \$2.50.*)
Dues for each additional member residing at same address: \$2.50 (*March 1-September 1, \$1.50*)

Name (*please print*): _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: (_____) _____
City/State/ZIP: _____

Life Membership Application

I wish to support the Surratt Society and the historic Surratt House and Tavern in Clinton, Maryland on a continuing basis and do hereby forward the sum of \$100.00 for Life Membership in the Society.

Name (*please print*): _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: (_____) _____
City/State/ZIP: _____

Docent/Hostess Membership Application

I fully understand the responsibilities of the volunteer program of the Surratt Society and am in agreement with the guidelines expressed in the Society's by-laws. I agree to serve at least one day each month as a guide or hostess and to meet the financial obligations of supplying my own authentic period costume as recommended by the group. (**Note:** Costumes do not apply to hostesses.) I will also supply my own transportation when serving as a volunteer. I further agree to learn the history pertinent to the Surratt House and Tavern.

Check one: ☐ Docent ☐ Hostess Membership

One-time membership fee: \$5.00. No further dues shall be levied as long as I remain active in the volunteer program.

Name (*please print*): _____ Signature: _____
Address: _____ Telephone: (_____) _____
City/State/ZIP: _____

Please make all checks payable to **Surratt Society**.

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The Surratt Society

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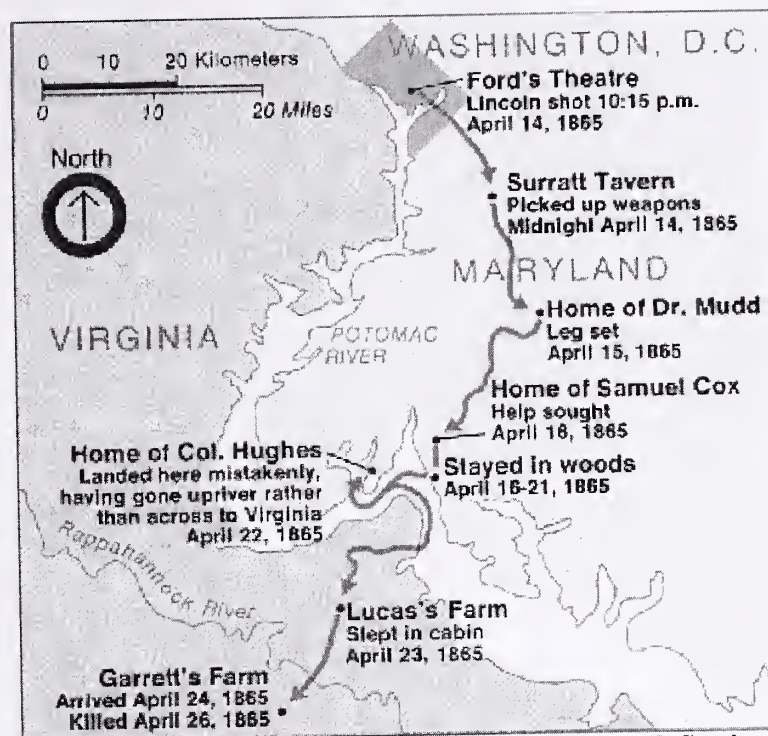


A Trip in Time from Ford's Theatre
to the Site of Garrett's Farm.

Narrated by Michael Kauffman and Bob
Allen, nationally known authorities on the
Lincoln assassination.

THE ORIGINAL JOHN WILKES BOOTH ESCAPE ROUTE TOUR

April 13, 2002
April 27, 2002
May 11, 2002
May 25, 2002
September 7, 2002
September 21, 2002
October 5, 2002
October 19, 2002



Map courtesy National Park Service

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot by the dashing young actor, John Wilkes Booth, at Ford's Theatre in Washington City. While Lincoln lay dying, his assassin was making his escape into Southern Maryland. Over the next twelve days, Booth and his accomplice, David Herold, were tracked through the lower counties of Maryland and across the Potomac River into Virginia. They were finally trapped at Garrett's Farm near Bowling Green, Virginia, where Herold was taken prisoner and Booth was shot and killed by federal troops. Herold was hanged along with Mary Surratt on July 7, 1865.

The Surratt Society sponsors bus tours each fall and spring along Booth's escape route. Many of the same roads and houses used by Booth are still in existence and are visited on this twelve-hour excursion which is narrated by nationally-recognized authorities on the Lincoln assassination and John Wilkes Booth's flight. An article, "Tracking an Assassin" by Sarah Mark, which appeared in the *Washington Post* on April 14, 1995, provides a comprehensive description of the various stops on the escape route tour.

For additional information and to reserve a place on one of these ventures into history, contact the Surratt House Museum at (301)868-1121 (voice and TTY) or complete an information request form and mail it to Surratt House Museum, PO Box 427, Clinton MD 20735. The cost of the twelve-hour tour is \$50 per person (\$45 for members of the Surratt Society). Proceeds benefit the preservation of Surratt House Museum which was the first stop on Booth's flight south.

On the night of April 14, 1865, President Abraham Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth, the dashing young actor, at Ford's Theatre in Washington, DC. While the dying executive was carried across the street to the Petersen House, the assassin was escaping into Southern Maryland.

Over the next twelve days, Booth and his accomplice, David E. Herold, were tracked through the lower counties of Maryland and across the Potomac River into Virginia. They were finally trapped at Garrett's Farm near Bowling Green, Virginia, where Herold was taken prisoner and Booth was shot and killed by federal troops.

In 1977, with the assistance of nationally recognized authority James O. Hall, The Surratt Society, a volunteer organization dedicated to the preservation and interpretation of historic Surratt House Museum in Clinton, Maryland, initiated a bus tour along the escape route used by Booth and Herold. Amazingly, many of the same roads and houses used by Booth are still in existence and are visited on this twelve-hour excursion, which has attracted participants from across the U.S.

Alternating as narrators on these popular tours are Mr. Michael W. Kauffman and Mr. Bob Allen, both recognized nationally as authorities on the Lincoln assassination, John Wilkes Booth and the flight of the assassin. Both men have conducted many years of in-depth research on these topics.

The Surratt Society sponsors this trip yearly, and all proceeds benefit the preservation of Surratt House Museum, site of Booth's first stop on his flight south. The museum is now owned and operated by The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission with guided tours given by costumed docents of the Surratt Society.

Completion of the attached form will assure full details on reserving a seat on one of these ventures into history.

**YES, PLEASE SEND ME COMPLETE INFORMATION ON RESERVATIONS AND PRICES FOR THE
ORIGINAL JOHN WILKES BOOTH ESCAPE ROUTE TOUR**

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone Number () _____

Preferred Tour: (check one)

Number of Interested Persons _____

April _____

September _____

MAIL TO: Surratt House Museum

P.O. Box 427

Clinton, Maryland 20735

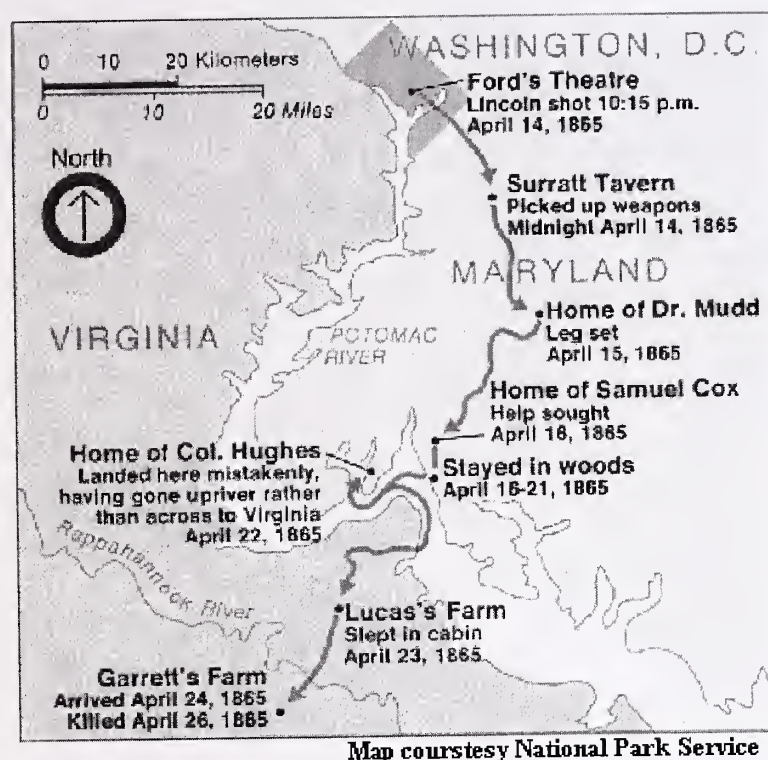
For further information, please call

301-868-1121 (voice & TDD) or Fax 301-868-8177.

ppc-pr-nhrd 3/96

THE ORIGINAL JOHN WILKES BOOTH ESCAPE ROUTE TOUR


April 13, 2002
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HoustonChronicle.com -- <http://www.HoustonChronicle.com> | Section: National

March 4, 2006, 7:08PM

Lincoln assassin's early home is for sale again, at \$925,000

The childhood residence of Booth was built by his father, a renowned English actor

By JUSTIN FENTON
Baltimore Sun

BEL AIR, MD. - When the childhood home of Abraham Lincoln's assassin was put up for auction in 1999, preservationists and prospective buyers found that the Gothic home had an appearance to match its ill-fated past: The porch was falling apart. Paint was peeling from cracked walls. The property was in disarray.

The fate of the home, many feared, also was in danger. Historians, actors and local officials teamed up to make a play for Tudor Hall, an 8-acre property near Bel Air, a suburb northeast of Baltimore, only to be trumped by a young couple who saw it as a dream house.

After spending hundreds of thousands of dollars on renovations, Robert and Beth Baker quietly put the childhood home of John Wilkes Booth back on the market last week for \$925,000.

The two-story, four-bedroom cottage was built more than 150 years ago by acclaimed English actor Junius Brutus Booth as a country retreat from Baltimore. After his death, it was where his widow raised their 10 children, several of whom would go on to successful stage careers. Among them was Edwin Thomas Booth, considered one of America's greatest Shakespearean actors.

But when John Wilkes Booth, a handsome and popular performer in his own right, fired a .41-caliber bullet into President Lincoln's head at Ford's Theatre in 1865, he not only changed the course of history but also sullied his famous family's name.


"In the county, there are a lot of ambivalent feelings about John Wilkes Booth and Harford County being known as the home of Lincoln's assassin," said Dinah Faber, a volunteer at the Historical Society of Harford County. "But it's important to emphasize that the house was built by one of the most prominent actors of his time."


In 1999, Tudor Hall's owners — Howard and Dorothy Fox — both died over a short span of time and without a will. Although the Foxes had generously hosted tourists and staged theatrical productions there for 30 years, the property was deteriorating.

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Many feared the home might be razed. Although listed on the national and state historic registries, there was no historic easement for the property to prevent its demolition.

Many flocked to the auction. A 31-year-old landscaping-business owner named Robert Baker placed the \$415,000 winning bid.

The family chose not to offer tours, and people stopped coming. The group that led much of the preservation effort for two decades dismantled.

In the meantime, the Bakers went to work making their new home livable.

"The nice thing about the property is that when the current owners purchased it for a home and restored it, they restored it with an appreciation for its architectural integrity," said Aimee C. O'Neill, an auctioneer who is handling the sale.

An auction is scheduled for April 6, although a sale could take place sooner.

HoustonChronicle.com -- <http://www.HoustonChronicle.com> | Section: National
This article is: <http://www.chron.com/disp/story.mpl/nation/3700565.html>

www.baltimoresun.com/news/maryland/bs-md-backstory-lincoln-20110415,0,7241261.story

baltimoresun.com

When Lincoln stopped in Baltimore

In his address the president stressed that African-American soldiers would receive the same treatment as their white counterparts

By Frederick N. Rasmussen, The Baltimore Sun

11:21 PM EDT, April 15, 2011

One hundred forty-seven years ago Monday, Abraham Lincoln made his only appearance in Baltimore as president, when he stepped off a special B&O train at Camden Station to address the Sanitary Fair Commission, whose purpose was raising funds for wounded Union soldiers.

advertisement

Shortly after 6 p.m. on April 18, 1864, as the presidential special braked to a stop at Camden Station, Lincoln prepared to get off and be welcomed to the city by a large crowd that had gathered outside the station and on the platform and cheered him for 20 minutes.

"As soon as he made his appearance he was saluted by cheers. He proceeded immediately to the carriage of William J. Albert, Esq., and proceeded to the residence of that gentleman, on Monument Street, near Cathedral," reported The Sun the next day. "A squadron of cavalry was in waiting at the station, which acted as an escort to the President."

This was a far different reception than Lincoln received Feb. 22, 1861, when his life had been threatened by a conspiracy after it was learned that he was to pass through Baltimore en route to Washington for his inauguration March 4.

Allan Pinkerton considered the threat serious enough that he made sure that the president-elect traveled through Baltimore aboard a later night train.

"The city was in proud repose when we passed through," wrote Pinkerton. "Darkness and silence reigned over all. Perhaps, at this moment, however, the restless conspirators were astir, perfecting their plans for a tragedy as infamous as any which has ever disgraced a free country."

Barely two months later, on April 19, with secessionist feelings running high in the city, the famous Pratt Street Riot took place. About 600 officers and men of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry were marching from President Street Station to Camden Station when they were confronted by a mob of taunting Southern sympathizers who pelted them with bricks and paving stones.

But on this night in 1864, Baltimore gave Lincoln a warm and sustained greeting as if to blot out the terrible memory of April 19, 1861.

Lincoln arrived at the old Maryland Institute building at East Baltimore Street and Market Place, where he was to address the Ladies Union Relief Association, which was the Maryland unit of the U.S. Sanitary and Christian Commission.

The Ladies Union Relief Association, which had been organized in 1861, provided nursing care for wounded federal soldiers, sewed bandages, and offered clothes, food and other necessities. It was in many ways a forerunner of today's Red Cross.

Its primary work was executed at the U.S. Army General Hospital that stood near Camden Station, but it also provided care at seven other Baltimore military hospitals.

In anticipation of the president's arrival, the Maryland Institute had freshly painted and refurbished its great hall, where he would speak. Great floral arches extended from either side of the enormous room.

Thousands squeezed into the "immense salon ... where about 1,000 jets of gas furnish one grand flood of light," observed The Sun, and greeted the "towering figure" of the speaker with "a waving of handkerchiefs and continuous cheers."

The orchestra struck up "Hail to the Chief," which marked Lincoln's arrival at 8 p.m. He was rushed by several giddy women, reported The Sun, who wished to shake his hand.

He slowly climbed the platform and began the delivery of a 10-minute address.

"Ladies and Gentleman — Calling to mind that we are in Baltimore, we cannot fail to note that the world moves. Looking upon these many people, assembled here to serve, as they best may, the soldiers of the Union, it occurs at once that three years ago, the same soldiers could not so much as pass through Baltimore," he said.

"The change from then till now is both great, and gratifying. Blessings on the brave men who have wrought the change, and the fair women who strive to reward them for it," said Lincoln.

He continued, "With some the word liberty may mean for each man to do as he pleases with himself, and the product of his labor; while with others the same word may mean for some men to do as they please with other men, and the product of other men's labor.

"Here are two, not only different, but incompatible things, called by the same thing — liberty. And it follows that each of the things is, by the respective parties, called by two different and incompatible names — liberty and tyranny."

When Lincoln intoned the phrase, "Recently, it seems, the people of Maryland have been doing something to define liberty; and thanks to them that, in what they have done, the wolf's dictionary, has been repudiated," there were bursts of cheers and a waving again of handkerchiefs.

A seriousness fell over the hall when Lincoln said that "a painful rumor, true I fear, has reached us of the massacre, by the Rebel forces, at Fort Pillow, in the west end of Tennessee, on the Mississippi River."

In one of the darkest moments of the Confederacy, some 6,000 men under Maj. Gen. Nathan Bedford

Forrest, overcoming a Union garrison of 600 troops — both white and African-American — proceeded to murder 400 of their prisoners.

A field report published in The Sun of the event said, "Both whites and blacks were bayoneted, shot or sabered. Even the dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of only 7 or 8 years, and several Negro women, were killed in cold blood."

Addressing the issue of whether African-American soldiers were receiving the same protection as whites, Lincoln told his listeners, "I am responsible for it to the American people, to the Christian world, to history, and on my final account to God."

He continued: "Having determined to use the Negro as a soldier, there is no way but to give him all the protection given any other soldier."

At the conclusion of his remarks, which The Sun observed were frequently interrupted by applause, the musical association began singing "We're Coming, Father Abraham, Five Hundred Thousand More," as Lincoln rose and left the platform at 9:20 p.m. to tour the fair.

Later that evening, he returned to the home of his host, William J. Albert, at 702 Cathedral St., where he spent the night until returning the next morning aboard a 10 a.m. B&O train to Washington.

Lincoln was renominated in June at the Republican Convention at Baltimore's Front Street Theater (as was the custom, he did not attend the convention) and re-elected that fall.

The next time he came to Baltimore was in April 1865, as an assassinated president whose funeral train briefly paused here on its sad journey to Springfield, Ill.

fred.rasmussen@baltsun.com

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National Medical Museum Reopens on 150th Anniversary

By Terri Moon Cronk
American Forces Press Service

SILVER SPRING, Md. , May 22, 2012 – Featuring artifacts from President Abraham Lincoln's assassination including the bullet that killed him, and information on the progress of treating traumatic brain injuries, the National Museum of Health and Medicine officially reopened to the public on its 150th anniversary here yesterday.



The lead bullet removed from President Abraham Lincoln is part of an exhibit at the National Medical Museum in Silver Spring, Md. Also included are skull fragments, a small swatch of Lincoln's hair and the probe that is thought to have located the assassin's bullet. DOD photo by Terri Moon Cronk
(Click photo for screen-resolution image). [high-resolution image](#) available.

The Defense Department-sponsored museum, once called the Army Medical Museum when it was housed at the former Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington, D.C., moved into its new building last year as part of the 2005 Base Realignment and Closure process.

Twenty-five million medical objects, including human specimens and some of the first microscopes developed, are displayed at the museum.

The 20,000-square-foot museum draws the gamut of people from curiosity seekers to medical doctors and students, in addition to history buffs, said Tim Clarke, the museum's deputy director for communications.

Museum offerings include displays that showcase specimens of anatomy and pathology, Civil War military medicine and methods for human identification.

The museum was established during the Civil War on May 21, 1862, when Army Surgeon General William A.

Hammond ordered that military medical objects and specimens would be collected for future study. Since then, objects reaching as far back as the Revolutionary War have been added to the museum's vast collection, Clarke said.

In the military medicine exhibit, 200-year-old surgical tools are featured, across the aisle from a large slab of concrete flooring taken from Trauma Bay II in Balad, Iraq. It was there that the medical facility saved 98 percent of wounded soldiers' lives from 2003-07, more than any other single medical unit in Iraq.

"From doctors to nurses and patients, we've found people connect to that slab of flooring in ways we didn't expect," Clarke said. "They might have known someone who was there, or have another connection to it. It has an emotional effect on people who were saved there."

Advances in military medicine include a collection of cryptic molds of facial reconstruction initiated during the Civil War. Other exhibits showcase techniques in wounded warrior

rehabilitation, the growing technology of prostheses, and other advances in medical research.

A second large gallery houses the collection of military medical history and research from 1862 forward, including the Lincoln assassination and autopsy display.

Human specimens are preserved in paraffin and in formalin. Jars filled with various limbs and other body parts depict what gunshots can do to such parts as the lower spine, shoulder joint and limbs. The remains of bones collected from the Civil War Battle of Antietam are also on display.

An exhibit of microscopes — one traced back to the 1600s from Paris — show one that was used when a scientist first determined what became known as a cell.

The amputated leg of a 27-year-old man with elephantiasis in 1894, which stems from a parasite, is preserved in a large jar-like vat to show what the disease can do to humans. Another exhibit explains the beginnings of biomedical engineering and the study of pathology and physiology from its beginnings to today's advances in the science.

Specimens of brain tissue show changes from traumatic brain injury -- a signature wound from the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan. Most of the specimens are real, although some reproductions are made from molds, such as the reconstructed faces from the Civil War era, Clarke said.

The public also can peer through a window into a lab where they can watch staff members work on future exhibits. These exhibits change periodically to keep the displays supplied with new material. This year's Civil War display is from 1862, Clarke explained, and will be followed by follow-on years of the war, beginning with 1863 next year.

The museum is open to the public and for tours, free of charge, every day, except Dec. 25. A Medical Museum Science Café meets once a month in Silver Spring and features a variety of topics, which are listed on the museum's web site, Clarke said.

Related Sites:

[National Museum of Health and Medicine](#)



Some bone and skull remains are part of the collection of past battles at the National Medical Museum in Silver Spring, Md. It was 150 years ago on May 21, 1862 that Army Surgeon General William A. Hammond ordered that military medical objects and specimens would be collected for future study. DOD photo by Terri Moon Cronk

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Contents of Volume I

County Map of Maryland (in Colors), 1773-1776	Frontispiece
Preface	v
Provincial Census of August 31, 1776, Prince George's County: St. John's and Prince George's Parishes (89 pages of facsimile reproductions)	1-89
Marriage Licenses Issued at Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, 1777-1800	93-172
Two Muster Rolls, Militia Prince George's County, French War, 1799, giving Dates of Birth of Soldiers	173-175
Provincial Census of 1776, Frederick County: Including Lower Potomac Hundred, August 22, 1776; George Town Hundred, August 22, 1776; [Unnamed] Hundred, including present Montgomery County, 1776; Elizabeth Hundred, July 22, 1776 (24 pages of facsimile reproductions); Sugar Land Hundred, Sept. 2, 1776; North West Hundred, Sept. 2, 1776	177-257
Earliest Records of Marriages and Births of All Saints' Parish, Frederick, Md. (1727-1781)	258-262
Tombstone Inscriptions from the Old Cemetery of All Saints' Parish, Frederick, Md. (complete)	263-270
Poll List of Presidential Election, November 9-12, 1796, Frederick County, Md. (1917 Voters)	271-295
Constable's Census of Charles County, 1775-1778 (1800 Persons): Including Durham Parish; Benedict Hundred; Port Tobacco, West Hundred; Upper Hundred; East Hundred, Newport; Port Tobacco, Upper Hundred; Port Tobacco, Town Hundred; Port Tobacco, East Hundred; Pomonkey; Newport, West Hundred; William and Mary, Lower Hundred; Bryan, Town Hundred	297-312
Marriage Licenses of St. Mary's County, 1794-1864 (7533 Persons)	313-405
Provincial Census of 1776, Anne Arundel County: Including All Hallow's Parish and St. James' Parish (25 pages of facsimile reproductions)	407-431
Index	433-513

Contents of Volume II

Preface	v
Introduction	vii
Contents	ix
West St. Mary's Manor (Facsimiles)	xi
State of His Lordship's Manor, 1766, 1767, 1768 and Frontispiece	1-78
Kent County, 1766 (I); November, 1766 (II); 1766 (III)	4-14
Anne Arundel County, 1767, 1770	17-22
Charles County, Calverton Manor, 1767	23
Pangaiah Manor, January, 1768	28
Zachariah Manor, February, 1768	29
Dorchester County, Nanticoke Manor, November, 1767	35
Gunpowder Manor, March, 1767	39
Frederick County, Conegocheague Manor, 1767, 1768	43-48
Monocacy Manor, 1767, April, 1768	51-60
St. Mary's County, Beaverdam Manor, March, 1768	63-68
Chaptico Manor, January, 1768	68-71
Mill Manor, January, 1768	72-73
Snow Hill Manor, January, 1768	73-74
West St. Mary's Manor, February, 1768, (See ?)	74-75
Woolsey Manor, December, 1767	75-78
Census of 1776	79-230
Caroline County, Bredge Town Hundred	79-85
Dorchester County, Nantacoake Hundred	87-96
Straight's Hundred	97-102
Transquakin Hundred	102-110
Harford County, Broad Creek Hundred	113-118
Bush River Lower Hundred (Facsimiles)	121-137
Spesutia Lower Hundred (Facsimiles)	141-158
Deer Creek Lower Hundred	159-167
Harford Lower Hundred	168-174
Susquehannah Hundred	174-194
Queen Ann's County, Town Hundred	197-205
Upper Hundred, Kent Island	205-208
Wye Hundred (Facsimiles)	209-214
Talbot County, Bay Hundred	217-222
Mill Hundred	223-228
Tuckahoe Hundred	228-230
Oaths of Fidelity and Support	233-308
Harford County	233-243
Prince George's County, Facsimiles	251-308
Early Maryland Naturalizations, Kilty's Laws	311-313
Revolutionary War Pensions, Kilty's Laws, Some Original Commissions, etc.	314-411
Marriage Records	415-598
Anne Arundel County	415-487
Charles County	488-497
Frederick County	497-513
Montgomery County	513-522
Washington County	522-534
St. Mary's County	535-536
Ministerial Records of Prince George's Parish, Montgomery County:	
Baptisms, Marriages, Funerals	539-571
Tombstone Records, Trinity Church, St. Mary's City	572-579
St. Martin's Records, Worcester Parish, Worcester County	579-589
Worcester County Marriages	590-595
Maryland and Delaware Marriages, Rev. George Moore, 1789-1810	595-598
Index	599-688

PLAN A VISIT NOW TO HISTORIC FREDERICK

- ★ FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
- ★ WILLIAM TYLER PAGE
- ★ CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY
- ★ BATTLE OF MONOCACY
- ★ JOHN HANSON
- ★ ADMIRAL WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY
- ★ GENERAL BRADDOCK
- ★ BARBARA FRITCHIE

ALL these major roads lead to busy, beautiful Frederick, a community the smart traveler will include on any Eastern trip. Full of landmarks after more than two centuries of history; and nestled among the scenic foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountain chain, tourists will find a visit to Frederick pleasant and very rewarding.

Won't you come soon? A hearty welcome awaits you.



The FREDERICK STORY



WINCHESTER HALL, East Church Street. Headquarters of the Frederick Chamber of Commerce and many other agencies. Originally the home of the Frederick Female Seminary, forerunner of Hood College. The seminary had been opened by Hiram Winchester in a rented building in 1839. The cornerstone of East Hall was laid in 1843.



BARBARA FRITCHIE HOUSE AND MUSEUM, 154 West Patrick Street, one block west of the Francis Scott Key Hotel. The thrilling episode narrated in John Greenleaf Whittier's poem is said to have occurred when General "Stonewall" Jackson was on his way through Frederick on September 10, 1862. Open daily.



GENERAL MEADE MARKER along the Harper's Ferry Road near By-Pass Exit 5. The boulder indicates where General George Gordon Meade took command of the Army of the Potomac on June 28, 1863, succeeding "Fighting Joe" Hooker, before the battle of Gettysburg.



TRINITY CHAPEL and TOWN CLOCK, West Church Street, near North Market St. One of the oldest and most beautiful spires in America. The lower portion of the building was erected under the direction of John Thomas Schley, the founder of Frederick.



BARBARA FRITCHIE MONUMENT, Mt. Olivet Cemetery. This monument at the grave of Whittier's heroine was dedicated September 9, 1914.



FREDERICK COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, East Church Street. Built about 1830, this was for a time the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Loats, later the Loats Female Orphan Asylum. Acquired by the Historical Society by a gift of Mrs. William Bradley Tyler Belt, in memory of her late husband and his sister, this mansion contains many valuable historical pictures and documents.



FREDERICK COUNTY COURT HOUSE—Court Square. Frederick County's "Twelve Immortal Judges" on November 23, 1765, were the first to repudiate the British Stamp Act. A bronze tablet presented by the Frederick Chapter, D. A. R., commemorates this decision. In Court Park are memorial busts of Thomas Johnson and Roger Brooke Taney.



REVOLUTIONARY WAR BARRACKS on the campus of the Maryland School for the Deaf, South Market Street. Used as a prison during the American Revolution and as a hospital during the Civil War. Now a museum, which may be visited by appointment with the school.



RAMSEY HOUSE, 119 Record Street. President Abraham Lincoln visited this house on October 4, 1862, then the residence of William Tyler Page's aunt, Mrs. Mary Tyler Ramsey, to call on General George L. Hartshuff, who had been wounded in the Battle of Antietam. Lincoln spoke in front of the house and again from his special train at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot on South Market Street.



WILLIAM TYLER PAGE'S BIRTHPLACE, 111 Record Street. The author of "The American's Creed" was born in this house on October 19, 1868. As a boy he lived at 121 Record Street. On each house is a bronze plaque erected by the Frederick Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.



MONOCACY BATTLEFIELD, Frederick Junction, three miles south of Frederick. On July 9, 1864, General Juhel A. Early, after extorting a ransom of \$200,000 from the City of Frederick under threat of burning, continued toward Washington; his army was met along the Monocacy River by a smaller force commanded by General Lew Wallace. The battle delayed General Early one day enabling Federal reinforcements to reach Washington in time to save it from capture.



KEMP HALL, North Market and East Church Streets. In this building in 1861 the Legislature of Maryland held its extraordinary Civil War session. A measure regarded as equivalent to an ordinance of secession from the Union was introduced but failed of passage. Maryland remained in the Union.



HOME OF GOVERNOR JOHNSON, "Rose Hill", North Market Street. Here lived Thomas Johnson, who nominated George Washington for Commander in Chief of the Continental Army. He served as the first Governor of the State of Maryland and as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He died at Rose Hill in 1819 and is buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery.



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MONUMENT, Mt. Olivet Cemetery. At the grave of the author of "The Star Spangled Banner", the National Anthem of the United States. This is one of the places where the United States flag, by long established custom, is flown continuously day and night.



ROGER BROOKE TANEY HOME AND MUSEUM, South Bentz Street. This house with slave quarters was owned by Taney, fifth Chief Justice of the United States, who administered the inaugural oath to seven Presidents and delivered the decision in the Dred Scott Case. The house contains memorabilia of Taney and his brother-in-law, Francis Scott Key. Taney died in 1864 and is buried in St. John's Roman Catholic Cemetery, East Third Street.

GATHLAND . . . War Correspondent's Arch



WAR CORRESPONDENTS' ARCH, Gathland State Park, on top of South Mountain, near Burkittsville. Erected by George Alfred Townsend, famous author, this arch is the only memorial to Civil War Correspondents in America.

. . . in HISTORY'S HEARTLAND



From historic Frederick, with fine overnight accommodations, one can move out to visit still more famous and historic areas, such as Harper's Ferry, scene of John Brown's ill-fated rebellion (20 miles); Antietam, scene of America's bloodiest battle (21 miles); Gettysburg, high water mark of the Confederacy (35 miles); our Nation's Capital (42 miles). It is conveniently situated within one hour's drive of Washington, D. C. and great Port of Baltimore. Plan now to visit scenic, historic Frederick. And make Frederick your headquarters for an enjoyable, satisfying tour of this whole beautiful area. Come see us soon, won't you?

TOURIST INFORMATION CENTER

JUNCTION U. S. 340 AND MD. 144
CORNER JEFFERSON STREET AND WEST PATRICK STREET
FREDERICK, MARYLAND

FREDERICK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
FIRST CHARTERED MEMBER
Chamber of Commerce of the United States
Winchester Hall • Frederick, Md.

"America in Miniature"



Maryland, stretching from the Atlantic Shore westward into the Appalachian Mountains, has often been aptly called "America in Miniature". Here in Frederick County, largest county in land area in the State, and one of America's richest, agriculturally, the visitor is struck at once by the magnificent vista of rolling countryside; sweeping, well-kept farmland; winding, sparkling streams and the interesting road network. Your Visit to Frederick will be complete with a tour of Frederick's mountain range to the West—the Catortin range of the famous Blue Ridge chain.

FREDERICK

MARYLAND

A
WALKING TOUR



STAR
SPANGLLED
TRAIL

Park in municipal parking lot on S. COURT ST. (Tour cannot be made by auto due to one-way streets) On leaving lot, turn left, cross W. PATRICK ST. to

1 **ALL SAINTS PARISH HOUSE (EPISCOPAL)** was built in 1813 and designed by a Frederick Architect, Henry McCleery. This was the church of All Saints' Parish in Frederick until 1855, when the present Gothic Church on nearby W. Church St. was completed.

Continue North to W. CHURCH ST.

2 **COURT HOUSE SQUARE** This historic square surrounded by late 18th and early 19th century dwellings and law offices, was the scene of the first official repudiation of the British Stamp Act on Nov. 23, 1765. The present Court House, erected in 1862, replaces a Colonial one destroyed by fire. Busts of Maryland's first Governor, Thomas Johnson, and Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney of the United States Supreme Court, both members of the Frederick Bar, stand before the Court House.

Turn left on W. CHURCH ST.

3 **ALL SAINTS EPISCOPAL CHURCH & RECTORY** All Saints' Parish was established in Frederick in 1742. This church is listed among the famous churches of America, designed by Richard Upjohn, in the book "Richard Upjohn, Architect & Churchman", published by Columbia University Press. This church as well as many others in Frederick was used as a hospital for the wounded from Antietam during the Civil War.

Turn right on RECORD ST.

4 **RECORD STREET HOMES** No. 111—Birth place of Wm. Tyler Page, the author of the American's Creed.

RAMSEY HOUSE No. 119—President Abraham Lincoln visited this house on Oct. 4, 1862, then the residence of Wm. Tyler Page's aunt, Mrs. Mary Tyler Ramsey, to call on General George L. Hartsuff, who had been wounded in the battle of Antietam. Lincoln spoke in front of this house and again from his special train at the B & O Railroad depot on S. Market St.

Turn right on W. SECOND ST.

5 **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH (1825) and MANSE (1845)** It was during the Revolutionary War (1780) that this church was organized by Rev. Stephen B. Balch, who rode horseback from Georgetown, Md. to hold monthly services.

Turn right on COURT ST.

6 **ROSS HOUSE** 105 Council St. was built in 1819. In 1824 while revisiting the United States, General Lafayette attended a ball here.

Enjoy again the quiet beauty of Court House Square and think back in history to 1775 when two companies of Frederick Men started from here on their long march to Boston to join the Continental Army. These were the first troops from the South to reach the field and were the first of the Continental Army to cross bayonets with the best veterans of Europe.

Turn left on W. CHURCH ST.

7 **TRINITY CHAPEL (EVANGELICAL REFORMED)** The construction of this early church was begun in 1763 by German settlers. The beautiful colonial spire, erected in 1807, was designed by Stephen Steiner, Frederick architect. The second church, built in 1848 on the opposite side of the street, was visited by Gen. Stonewall Jackson in 1862 on the Sunday before the Battle of Antietam. The minister preached a strong sermon in defense of the Union, while Stonewall purportedly dozed.

½ Block North on MARKET ST.

8 **FREDERICK CITY HALL** It was here on July 9, 1864 that Confederate Gen. Jubal A. Early demanded and received from the City the sum of \$200,000. The banks came loyally to the support of the city authorities who feared the result in the event of a refusal to meet the demand. It wasn't until 1951 that final payment was made to the banks.

At Southeast corner of CHURCH & MARKET STREETS

9 **KEMP HALL BUILDING** Site of Civil War Legislature. The bronze plaque on the wall, marks the site of the unsuccessful attempt of some of Maryland's Legislators to secede from the Union. Federal troops encircling the town arrested the pro-secession legislators.

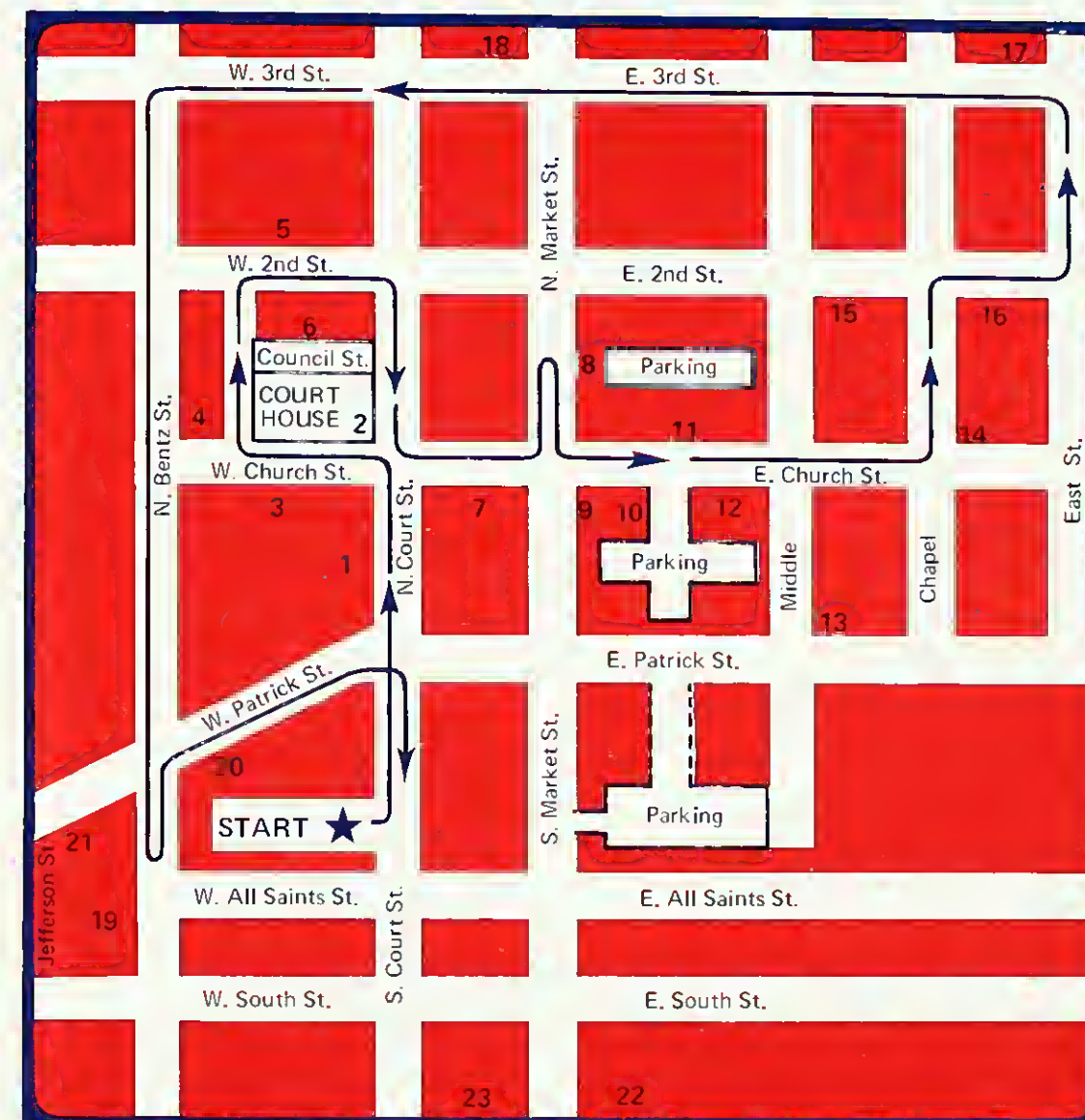
Continue East on E. CHURCH ST.

10 **WINCHESTER HALL** These stately Greek Revival buildings were erected in 1843 by Hiram Winchester, an educator from Connecticut, to house the Frederick Female Seminary, known afterwards as the Woman's College, and later, through the beneficence of Mrs. Margaret E. W. Hood, developed into the present nationally known Hood College (now located on Rosemont Ave.). The buildings, now the property of the County, have been restored and modernized and house a number of county departments and other offices.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH Opposite Winchester Hall

11 The pioneers of Lutheranism established their original settlement about 1730-32 somewhere near the Monocacy, about 10 miles north of Frederick. A log church was first built on this site in 1738 and was replaced in 1752 by the stone rear section of this present church, the front and the twin spires were added in 1855. These twin spires are part of Frederick's famed "Clustered Spires". The adjoining parsonage was built in 1846.

Star-Spangled Trail



A Walking Tour of Frederick

HISTORICAL SOCIETY HOME & MUSEUM 24 E. Church St.

12 This fine early home was built about 1830, and was for a time the home of Mr. & Mrs. John Loats; later becoming the Loats Orphanage. It now houses the Historical Society of Frederick County, and contains an excellent collection of historical objects of early Frederick.

Looking down MIDDLE ALLEY to the house on the left at 101 W. Patrick St.

13 **OLDEST ORIGINAL BUILDING IN FREDERICK** (not restored) Said to be the first house built by John Thomas Schley.

Continue another block East on E. CHURCH ST. to the corner of CHAPEL ALLEY

14 Rear of VISITATION ACADEMY This row of early homes has been recently restored and now is in use as classrooms of the Academy. If the gate is open look inside for a view of the beautiful courtyard. The cloistered formal garden has been lovingly tended by the nuns for much more than a century. Go North one block on CHAPEL ALLEY to SECOND ST.

15 **ST. JOHN'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH** The first place of worship for Catholics in Frederick was built in 1763. The present church was finished in 1837, and above its altar is a beautiful painting of the Crucifixion by Galliardi. Walking East on SECOND ST.

16 **FREDERICK ACADEMY OF VISITATION CONVENT** In 1824 the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg established the first school on this site. Then in 1845 they were replaced by the Sisters of the Visitation from Georgetown, D. C. The large south wing of the building was added in 1847 and in 1851 the east wing containing the beautiful Chapel and the Monastery proper. The Visitation Sisters are a cloistered order of nuns who dedicate their lives to service within these walls.

Turn left on EAST ST. for one block, turn left on THIRD ST.

17 **GRAVE OF ROGER BROOKE TANEY** located in Saint John's Roman Catholic Cemetery. As you walk West on THIRD ST. you will pass many examples of Frederick's older homes. At the corner of THIRD & MARKET STS.

18 **301 N. MARKET ST.** One of the better examples of the commercial type of architecture in the older Frederick buildings, this one dates before 1800.

Two blocks further on W. THIRD ST. turn left on N. BENTZ ST. In the first block you pass MEMORIAL PARK, a memorial to the veterans of World War I. In the next block is BAKER PARK and Carillon.

The Baker Memorial Carillon of 23 bells, having been enlarged from a chime of 14 bells became the first full carillon in the State of Maryland.

Crossing PATRICK ST. 1½ blocks further on S. BENTZ ST.

19 **ROGER BROOKE TANEY HOUSE & FRANCIS SCOTT KEY MUSEUM** 123 S. Bentz St. Built in 1799, this was the home of Roger Brooke Taney during his residence in Frederick from 1801 to 1823. Taney married Anne Key, the sister of Francis Scott Key. The author of the "Star Spangled Banner" was a frequent visitor in this house. Taney was appointed Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Andrew Jackson, and is well known for the famed Dred Scott decision. It was Roger Brooke Taney who administered the presidential oath to Abraham Lincoln in 1861, as well as six previous presidents, Van Buren, Harrison, Polk, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan. Return to PATRICK ST. Turn right on PATRICK ST.

20 BARBARA FRITCHIE HOUSE & MUSEUM
154 W. Patrick St. The present building is a restoration of the home and glove shop of Barbara Fritchie and her husband John Casper Fritchie, glove maker. Barbara, a devoted Unionist of Civil War days, has been immortalized in the poem by John Greenleaf Whittier.

A bronze plaque commemorates the visit of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, during World War II.

Continue East on PATRICK ST. to COURT ST. Turn right to return to your car.

Back in your car you can continue to see other of the historical spots in Frederick.

On leaving the parking lot turn left to PATRICK ST. Turn left on PATRICK ST. proceed to JEFFERSON ST. (noting old homes). At third traffic light on corner is

21 STEINER HOUSE 368 W. Patrick St. The home of Stephen Steiner, prominent citizen and architect, was built in 1807. It is now a Tourist Information Center and Handicraft Shop, owned and operated by the Frederick Women's Civic Club.

One block South on JEFFERSON ST. turn left on SOUTH ST. — go to S. MARKET ST. (third light) and turn right on MARKET ST.

One block South on left is

22 COLONIAL BARRACKS & MARYLAND SCHOOL FOR DEAF On the grounds of the Maryland School is an L-shaped stone building, the last of two that were erected in 1777 as an "Arsenal and Barracks". During the Revolution, British prisoners taken at Saratoga, Trenton and Yorktown were quartered here.

During the Civil War the building was used as a hospital. Leaving the Maryland School turn left on MARKET ST. 1½ blocks further South on MARKET ST. on right is

23 GRAVE OF FRANCIS SCOTT KEY in Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Inside the entrance stands the well known monument marking the grave of Francis Scott Key. Here the Star Spangled Banner remains unfurled both night and day. Barbara Fritchie's grave is in the south part of the Cemetery, and along the West border are the graves of over 400 Confederate dead from the Battles of Antietam and Monocacy.

On leaving the cemetery, if you turn left on Market St. and drive the entire length of the town you will find the home of Governor Thomas Johnson (next to Thomas Johnson High School). This fine colonial home will become a tourist & information center.

Follow the Numbered Stars

Each Walking Tour Star is numbered so that you will not miss a turn if you follow the Stars in sequence. The numbers pertain to the route followed and information in the brochure tells you what each Star means. You will find Stars on most of the landmarks which will give you additional historical information.



I welcome you to

BALTIMORE

Mayor
Jackson



Municipal Tour One

One-hour Motor Trip from the City Hall to the Mansion House in Druid Hill Park

Start at the City Hall Plaza, corner of Holliday and Lexington Streets. Facing the City Hall on the east is the imposing War Memorial Building. In the block next to the City Hall is the new Municipal Office Building. On the opposite side of Holliday Street is the Municipal Museum.

South on Holliday Street to Fayette. West on Fayette to Calvert. In the plaza is the Battle Monument, erected more than 100 years ago in commemoration of the victories at the Battle of Baltimore (North Point) and in the attack on Fort McHenry in 1814. On the right is the new Postoffice. On the left is the city's \$3,000,000 Courthouse, containing picturesque mural paintings depicting the early history of the city and state.

South on Calvert to Redwood. West on Redwood to Light. On the northeast corner there is a tablet on the site of the Fountain Inn, where George Washington was entertained on many occasions in Colonial days.

North on Light Street to Baltimore—On the southwest corner is the Baltimore Trust Building, 34 stories, total height 500 feet, the city's tallest structure. On the northeast corner is the city's oldest bank, its charter dating from 1795.

North on Light Street (St. Paul St.) to Fayette. West on Fayette Street to Green—On the southeast corner stands old Westminster Presbyterian Church and graveyard, which contains the remains of Edgar Allan Poe, poet and writer, and author of "The Raven".

South on Green Street to Baltimore, thence east to Howard Street, thence north to Saratoga. This section just passed through is the heart of Baltimore's retail shopping district, containing nearly all of the large department stores and specialty shops. The district extends a short distance westward.

East on Saratoga Street to Charles—On the southeast corner is St. Paul's P. E. Church, the oldest congregation in Baltimore. The present edifice stands on the site of the original lot bought in 1830 for \$10.

North on Charles Street to Mulberry—On the northeast corner is the Roman Catholic Archepiscopal residence, for many years the home of James Cardinal Gibbons, the first American to be given the Red Hat by the Vatican.

West on Mulberry Street to Cathedral, thence north on Cathedral—On the right is the Roman Catholic Cathedral, erected in 1808, and on the left Calvert Hall College. Note

Rochambeau tablet on College wall. It was here that Count Rochambeau camped with his army on the return from Yorktown.

North on Cathedral to Monument, thence east to Charles—In the center of the square is the first monument erected to General Washington by any commonwealth. The cornerstone was laid on July 4, 1815, with Masonic ceremony. The land was given by Col. John Eager Howard, Revolutionary War hero and friend of Washington, whose statue is in the square. The stone was given by the owner of a Maryland quarry and the funds for construction were raised by lottery. The massive figure of Washington was placed atop the shaft in 1824. The total height is 210 feet. A few yards south of the monument stands an equestrian statue of Lafayette, erected by the city of Baltimore and dedicated by President Coolidge. On the northeast corner is Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, erected on the site of the home in which Francis Scott Key, author of "The Star Spangled Banner," died. Note tablet on wall.

On the southeast corner is the Peabody Conservatory of Music, of national importance, founded by George Peabody whose statue is in the square. Looking south from this point, a distance of one block, is the Walters Art Gallery (Centre and Charles) which was bequeathed to the city of Baltimore by Henry Walters. It contains one of the finest private collections in the world.

Circle Washington Monument and go west on Monument Street to Cathedral, thence to Mt. Royal Avenue, passing the handsome Maryland Institute of Art and Design on the left, thence around south side of reservoir to the Mansion House in Druid Hill Park. This is Baltimore's oldest public park. It is replete with natural scenery and contains nearly 700 acres. In the park are to be seen deer and sheep and the city zoo is also located here.

Municipal Tour Two

One-hour Motor Trip from the Mansion House in Druid Hill Park to Fort McHenry

Leaving the Mansion House, proceed to the north side of reservoir, cross Cedar Avenue Bridge to the U. S. Marine Hospital, thence north in Wyman Park to University Parkway at Stony Run Bridge, thence circling in front of the Maryland Casualty Company group of buildings at 40th Street and Keswick Road, coming out at 40th to University Parkway, thence to 39th Street, thence east to Charles, thence north on Charles to Greenway, then making sharp right turn coming south on Greenway to Charles and University Parkway. In this section, which includes a part of Guilford, may be seen some of Baltimore's fine residences and modern apartment houses.

At Charles Street enter Homewood, the group of buildings of the Johns Hopkins University. The Colonial mansion opposite Greenway was the home of Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence, and is one of the finest examples of Colonial architecture yet standing. Circle the Hopkins grounds, coming out at 33rd Street.

South on Charles Street to 29th passing on the right the new Municipal Art Museum.

East on 29th Street to Greenmount Avenue, thence north to 33rd Street, thence east to the Hillen Road. On the right, a short distance east of Greenmount Avenue, on an eminence stands the new City College, which is declared to be the finest building of its kind from an architectural standpoint in the United States. A little nearer on the left side is seen the Baltimore Stadium, the scene of many big contests. The seating capacity of the Stadium is 78,000.

At Hillen Road circle the city's big water filtration plant, the capacity of which now is being doubled.

Enter Clifton Park at 33rd Street and pass around or near the mansion of the late Johns Hopkins, who made possible the University, Medical School and Hospital bearing his name. At the time of Hopkins' endowment it was the largest single bequest made to any educational institution in the country. Leave Clifton Park by way of the Washington Street entrance to North Avenue and thence west to Broadway.

South on Broadway to Monument Street. On the left is the group of buildings of the world-renowned Johns Hopkins Hospital and Medical School, the buildings extending several blocks to the south and east. Continue south on Broadway to Fayette Street, near the corner being seen a monument to Thomas Wilkey, founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States more than 100 years ago. Continue south on Broadway to its foot, which is Fell's Point, the third oldest section of Baltimore, several houses over a century old still standing there. It was here that the famous clipper ships were built several generations ago. Go around the market house, which also is very old, and proceed north to Fayette Street.

West on Fayette Street to Aisquith. On the Northwest corner, in the rear, is an old Quaker Meeting House and graveyard dating back nearly 200 years. Continue west on Fayette Street to the Civic Center, which begins at the Fallsway. In a straight line running westward are to be seen the old Shot Tower, erected in 1828, Police Building, War Memorial, City Hall, Postoffice and Courthouse. At Gay Street, looking north across the plaza, are to be seen the Fire Department and Municipal Office Buildings.

South on Gay Street to Pratt, thence east to Albermarle. On the northwest corner is the "Flag House," where Mrs. Mary Pickersgill made the flag which floated triumphantly over Fort McHenry throughout its bombardment in 1814. This flag is preserved in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

North on Albermarle Street to Lombard, thence to Front Street to the house where Charles Carroll of Carrollton died. The city has been using the building as a vocational school. This section today is not very inviting, but it is a part of old Baltimore Town and once contained the residences of its best citizens.

West on Lombard Street to Light, thence south to Key Highway, thence to Fort Avenue and Fort McHenry. The old fort dates from 1777, but was not used in the Revolutionary War. It was constructed originally by the citizens of Baltimore at their own expense. Later it was presented to the Federal Government and the Star Fort built in its center. The Government appropriated only \$20,000 for this, the people of Baltimore paying the balance. The fort defeated the British fleet on September 13-14, 1814, said defeat causing the British Government to make peace soon afterward. The fort, which contains statues of Col. George Armistead, its defender; Francis Scott Key, who wrote the National Anthem while detained on a British ship during the bombardment, and a shaft to the privateersmen, was dedicated on September 12, 1928, as a National Shrine. The old fort has been restored to its appearance in 1814. The Star Fort, magazine, dungeons, cannon ball storage mounds, batteries, officers' quarters and other buildings are of exceptional interest.

Municipal Tour Three

Tour of Baltimore's Public Park System

Starting from Memorial Plaza east of the City Hall. East on Fayette Street to Fallsway, south to Baltimore, east to Eden Street. South on Eden Street to Gough the course will pass City Springs Square in the most thickly populated section of the city. East on Gough to Patterson Park, the city's first Public Park of consequence with its many historical associations.

Westerly on Baltimore Street from Patterson Park to Broadway and thence north apast the Johns Hopkins Hospital to North Avenue and eastwardly to Washington Street and into Clifton Park, one time the home of the celebrated Johns Hopkins.

Leaving Clifton Park by way of the Alameda to 33rd Street and westerly to Venable Park and the Baltimore Stadium. Continuing westerly to University Parkway and thence northwest to the entrance into Wyman Park in the vicinity of 39th Street and south through Wyman Park to the Marine Hospital and westerly into Druid Hill Park, world famous for its natural beauties.

Leaving Druid Hill Park by way of Mondawmin Avenue out the Gwynn's Falls Parkway to the Windsor Mill Road to the Franklinton Road and thence south through Gwynn's Falls Park to the Ellicott Driveway and thence continuing by way of Brunswick Street, Wilkens Avenue and Monroe Street into Carroll Park to the historical museum maintained by the Daughters of the American Revolution and where the most modern playground facilities may be seen.

Leaving Carroll Park by way of Bayard Street to Hamburg and following easterly on Hamburg to Battery Avenue will bring the party to the celebrated Federal Hill Park overlooking the Baltimore Harbor.

South from Federal Hill Park on Battery Avenue to Riverside Park with its modern swimming pool facilities and thence

west on Randall Street to Hanover and south on Hanover across the bridge to Broening Park where refreshments may be had at the Maryland Yacht Club.

Municipal Tour Four

Green Spring Valley--Loch Raven Tour

See the picturesque country-side surrounding Baltimore. Enjoy the scenic beauties of this charming rolling country in a memorable two-hour tour.

Start at Belvedere Avenue and Park Heights Avenue. Continue along Park Heights Avenue past the Maryland Country Club. Turn left on Slade Avenue past Suburban Club. Turn right on Reisterstown Road, past Woodholme Country Club. Turn right at Tobin Station on Valley Road, past Green Spring Valley Hunt Club. Turn left at Stevenson. Continue on Valley Road past Maryland Polo Club and Brooklandwood Farm, scene of the nationally famous point-to-point race. Turn left on Falls Road. Turn right on Seminary Avenue, through Lutherville past Maryland College for Women. Turn left at York Road past Timonium, scene of Maryland State fair. Turn right at Warren Road. Turn right at Sunnybrook on Jarrettsville Road. Sharp left U turn to Dulaney Valley to Loch Raven Road, to Loch Raven Bridge past impressive Loch Raven Dam. Continue to Cromwell Bridge to Joppa Road. Turn left at Charles Street Avenue, past Elkridge Kennels. On the left, see Homeland, impressive residential section of Baltimore. Continue on Charles Street to Mt. Vernon Place, one of the most beautiful public squares in the country.

PORT OF BALTIMORE

As viewed from historic Federal Hill Park

From this picturesque hilltop can be seen the city's growing skyline, while spread out below is Baltimore's international port, which handles shipping from the Seven Seas and conducts business with all important harbors of the United States and foreign countries. This port handles a yearly business of 15,000,000 tons of cargo, valued at \$750,000,000. Fifty-four steamship services operate direct from Baltimore.

Southeast across the harbor is Fort McHenry, birthplace of the "Star-Spangled Banner". In the distance is historic Fort Carroll.

The harbor view includes the four great marine terminals of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Western Maryland Railway and the Canton Company, with 38 deepwater ocean piers. In the Middle Branch section is the new \$8,500,000 marine terminal constructed by the city of Baltimore and operated by the Western Maryland Railway. Modern shipbuilding and repair yards are scattered along the shore line. Great waterfront industrial plants in the business of steel, sugar, petroleum, copper, tin, spices, chemicals, fertilizers, canning, airplane manufacturing, and many other lines give testimony to the importance of Baltimore as a seaboard manufacturing center, and the seventh industrial city of the United States.

Main ship channels and all channels leading to the ocean piers of the marine terminals have a controlling depth of 35 feet at mean low water.

The Baltimore Association of Commerce will supply the visitor with complete data on the Port of Baltimore, the second foreign trade tonnage port on the Atlantic Coast.

Make Baltimore Your Tour-quarters

The territory surrounding Baltimore is rich in historic interest and nature's beauties. Make Baltimore your headquarters and arrange daily trips that will live in your memory through the years.

See quaint Annapolis, one of the most charming Colonial towns in the United States.

See Gettysburg Battlefield, one of the world's most important battlefields.

See Mount Vernon, home and burial place of George Washington and his wife.

See Washington, the nation's capital.

See Frederick, the home of Barbara Fritchie.

See Southern Maryland where the first Maryland Colonists settled.

See the Eastern Shore of Maryland, a beautiful territory with large estates and stately Colonial mansions.

See Ocean City, Maryland's famous seashore. And bathe in the Atlantic Ocean.

And see, too, many other places you have read about on the pages of history.



I WELCOME YOU TO BALTIMORE

I wish it were possible for me personally to extend a warm handshake of greeting to every visitor. Since it isn't, allow me to express my cordial welcome in the printed word. As mayor of the city, I voice Baltimore's welcome with the heartiness typical of Southern hospitality.

There are many sides to Baltimore. If you are artistically inclined and are fond of paintings and bronzes, you'll get a real thrill when you visit our Art Museum. The building itself, is an architectural gem and the art objects in it have been very carefully selected.

If you fancy picturesque scenery, you'll go into raptures when you see Druid Hill Park. It is one of the great parks in the land, embracing over seven hundred acres of gloriously inspiring landscape. Be sure to see lovely Druid Lake. If you have any children, take them to the zoo, by all means. Queen Rambai-Barni of Siam described Druid Hill Park as one of the most beautiful she ever visited.

Now when it comes to the historic, Baltimore is rich in landmarks and in shrines of history. Baltimore opens many breathtaking pages of past glories. Of course, you're planning to see Fort McHenry. This famous fort was the scene of the memorable repulse of the British fleet in 1814. It was during this stirring battle that Francis Scott Key wrote the "Star Spangled Banner."

The Shot Tower is another well-known landmark. It was erected in 1828 and is the only one of its kind in America.

Then, we have superbly sculptured monuments by the score. Baltimore is known as the "Monumental City" and has certainly earned the honor. First, among our important monuments is the impressive Washington Monument in quaint Mt. Vernon Place. It was the first public monument erected by any city or state in memory of George Washington. A tour of the monuments, shrines, tablets and other historical places should give you several pleasant afternoons.

Plan to see Baltimore in all its charming facets. The scene around the War Memorial, the City Hall Plaza and the City Hall will remind you of picturesque Berlin.

The old world dignity of Mt. Vernon Place will bring up memories of the Place Vendome in Paris And Lexington Street in our shopping district may bring up visions of Piccadilly Circus in London.

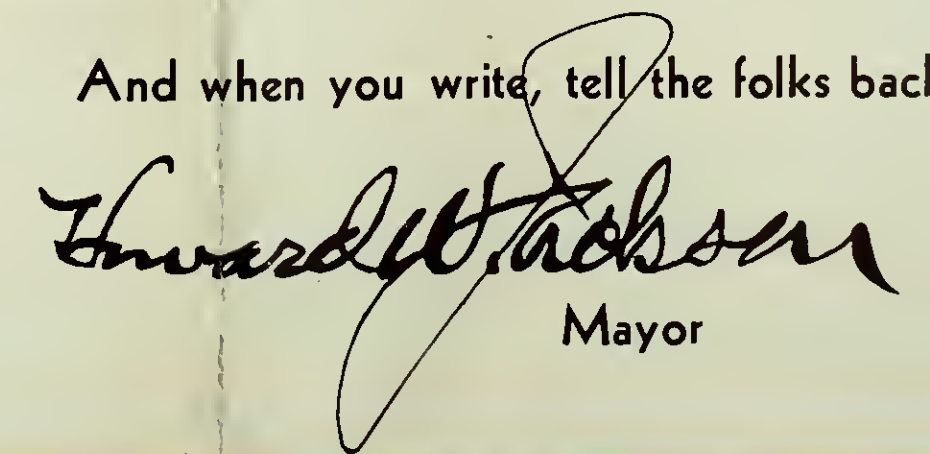
Try to catch the spirit of Baltimore. A stroll through Guilford, Homeland and Roland Park, our most impressive suburban section, will show you that Baltimoreans appreciate the finer things . . . and know how to live.

You'll find that our hotels enjoy offering superb service to the visitor within our midst.

The delicacies in sea food and Southern food are to be had in Baltimore at their best. Modestly, I say it, Baltimore cuisine is outstanding.

This folder is a miniature "guide book." It will tell you where to go and how to go. See Baltimore and you will see portrayed the history of our country, through important shrines and beautiful memorials. You will see, too, a city where people enjoy 312 days of sunshine a year. Not a land of enchantment with make-believe joys and bizarre thrills. Baltimore is real . . . it's human . . . it's genuine. It has character, friendliness and an appreciation of living.

Here's hoping your stay in Baltimore will be a happy one. And when you write, tell the folks back home about some of your pleasant experiences in our city.


Mayor

Map of BALTIMORE

to give the "visitor within our gates" a panorama of our historic landmarks and glorious scenic attractions.

Edward W. Jackson
MAYOR

BALTIMORE
the Gastronomic
Metropolis of the
Union!
Oliver Wendell Holmes



FRANCIS SCOTT KEY
author of
"The Star Spangled Banner"

Compiled & drawn by Edwin Tunis

A HEROINE IN BALTIMORE. — The band of the Sixth Regiment that left Boston in April, 1861, consisted of twenty-four persons, who, together with their musical instruments, occupied a car by themselves from Philadelphia to Baltimore. By some accident, the musicians' car got switched off at the Canton Depot, so that, instead of being the first, it was left in the rear of all the others, and after the attack had been made by the mob upon the soldiers, they came upon the car in which the band was still sitting, wholly unarmed, and incapable of making any defence. The infuriated demons approached them howling and yelling, and poured in upon them a shower of stones, broken iron, and other missiles, wounding some severely, and demolishing their instruments. Some of the miscreants jumped upon the roof of the car, and with a bar of iron beat a hole through it, while others were calling for powder to blow them all up in a heap. Finding that it would be sure destruction to remain longer in the car, the poor fellows jumped out to meet their fiendish assailants hand to hand. They were saluted with a shower of stones, but took to their heels, fighting their way through the crowd, and running at random, without knowing in what direction to go for assistance or shelter. As they were hurrying along, a rough-looking man suddenly jumped in front of their leader, and exclaimed, "This way, boys! this way!" It was the first friendly voice they had heard since entering Baltimore, and they stopped to ask no questions, but followed their guide, who took them up a narrow court, where they found an open door, into which they rushed, being met inside by a powerful-looking woman, who grasped each one by the hand, and directed them upstairs. The last of their band was knocked senseless just as he was entering the door, by a stone, which struck him on the head; but the woman who had welcomed them immediately caught up their fallen comrade, and carried him in her arms up the stairs.

"You are perfectly safe here, hoys," said the Amazon, who directly proceeded to wash and bind up their wounds.

After having done this, she procured them food, and then told them to strip off their uniforms, and put on the clothes she had brought them, a motley assortment of baize jackets, ragged coats, and old trousers. Thus equipped, they were enabled to go out in search of their companions, without danger of attack from the Plug Uglies and Blood Tubs, who had given them so rough a reception.

They then learned the particulars of the attack upon the soldiers, and of their escape, and saw lying at the station the two men who had been

killed, and the others who had been wounded. One of their own band was missing, and he has not yet been found, and it is uncertain whether he was killed or not. On going back to the house where they were so humanely treated, they found that their clothes had been carefully tied up, and with their battered instruments, had been sent to the depot of the Philadelphia Railroad, where they were advised to go themselves. They did not long hesitate, but started in the next train, and arrived at Philadelphia just in time to meet the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteers, under the command of Gen. Butler, who told them to hurry back to the Old Bay State to show their battered faces and broken limbs, and that they should yet come back, and play Hail Columbia in the streets of Baltimore, where they had been so inhumanly assaulted.

The noble-hearted woman who rescued these men is a well-known character in Baltimore, and according to all the usages of Christian society, is an outcast and a polluted being; but she is a true heroine, nevertheless, and entitled to the grateful consideration of the country. When Gov. Hicks had put himself at the head of the rabble rout of miscreants, and Winter Davis had fled in dismay, and the men of wealth and official dignity had hid themselves in their terror, and the police were powerless to protect the handful of unarmed strangers who were struggling with the infuriated mob, this degraded woman took them under her protection, dressed their wounds, fed them at her own cost, and sent them back in safety to their homes. As she is too notorious in Baltimore not to be perfectly well known by what we have already told of her, it will not be exposing her to any persecution to mention her name. Ann Manley is the name by which she is known in the city of Blood Tubs, and the loyal men of the North, when they march again through its streets, should remember her for her humanity to their countrymen.



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